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On The Alert

The Women's Brigade of Srinagar.

Photo: K. A. ABBAS

Pictorial Feature

Fascism Raises Its Ugly Head Again In Britain

(Pages 3 And 24)

A Fantasy By Leslie Tabi

First: The Southern hemisphere—Africa, Australia and South America.

Third Man: (*to Second Man*) And you?

Second Man: Europe and Asia.

Third Man: (*irritated*) That would leave only North America for me.

First Man: Don't be funny. North America was the world's richest continent, what with the United States on it. There were 174 million people living in North America and now you seem to think that it isn't big enough for you alone.

Second Man: All right, you may have Greenland, too.

Third Man: You can keep such bargains!

Second Man: Please, gentlemen, let's not deepen the crisis. (*To Third Man*) America is great and full of promises. It has two oceans to protect it. I simply must have Europe since that is the strategic approach to Asia. I must safeguard my boundaries.

Third Man: (*to First Man*) Why don't you give me South America?

First Man: I'm not crazy. Please don't forget the contributions and sacrifices I made to our common victory.

Third Man: You see. And yet you expect me to accept just one continent.

Second Man: I want to offer a motion, Since we can evidently reach no agreement on the question of our territorial claims, I move to postpone the decision pending further investigation and study.

First Man: Second the motion.

Third Man: All agreed raise their hands. Motion accepted. I now move to return the question of distribution of matches to the agenda.

Second Man: The match should be the common property of mankind. I suggest that we distribute the matchsticks equally among all three.

First Man: I think that is a preposterous idea. First of all, why should the matches be common property of mankind when I found them? Second, you cannot divide eight by three.

Second Man: What do you propose?

First Man: I propose to give you each two match sticks while retaining four together with the box.

Third Man: You can't get away with such a proposal. I'll veto it!

Second Man: Please, control yourself.

First Man: It's a shame, spending our precious time on fruitless debate instead of starting on the reconstruction of the world.

Third Man: How do you like that? He has the matches and condemns the debate. Give us the matches and we'll start reconstructing, don't worry. (*There is a pause.*)

First Man: Parden me, gentlemen... I move a short recess. (*He goes out. Second Man watches him leave, then starts whispering excitedly into Third Man's ear.*)

Third Man: It's an idea. (*He seizes a club.*) *Let's go*

Second Man: Don't you think we ought to send him a firmly worded note first?

Third Man: We can send it afterwards. We cannot sacrifice the element of surprise. (Exit both. *In a moment there are sounds of blows, angry cries, then the death rattle of the First Man. Second and Third Man return.*)

Third Man: I think we deserve mankind's gratitude for routing the common enemy. Okay, now give me four match sticks.

Second Man: Four? Why four?

Third Man: Half of the booty.

Second Man: You have no sense of justice. Whose idea was the whole expedition?

Third Man: Yes, but I delivered the first blow.

Second Man: That's immaterial. You may have three match sticks if you like.

(*Third Man lifts the club in fury. Second Man draws the revolver and fires at him. Third Man collapses. Second Man sits down quietly and lights a cigarette with one of the matches.*)

Third Man: (*dying*) For heaven's sake... What have you done!

Second Man: I have finally secured eternal peace for mankind.

Curtain.

("U. N. WORLD")

After World War III

(*Three shabbily dressed men are sitting in what used to be the main street of a ruined city.*)

First Man: ... the trouble was that the front ran too close to our house. Toward the end, Brazilians were fighting in the bathroom while some Swedes were breaking into the parlour.

Second Man: (*angrily*) I'm fed up with your stories. All you can talk about is the war!

Third Man: He talks as if he were the sole survivor of World War III (*Somewhat irritated.*) Look, sir, we all know they were difficult times but you weren't the only one who suffered!

Second Man: (*to First*) You never stopped talking even after the second world war.

Third Man: Let's thank the Lord that at least we three survived this holocaust. Imagine, just three human survivors—out of more than two billion people! We really can't complain. (*He knocks wood.*)

Second Man: I think we ought to discuss how we could best secure world peace in the future. The world cannot be inflamed again!

Third Man: Right you are!

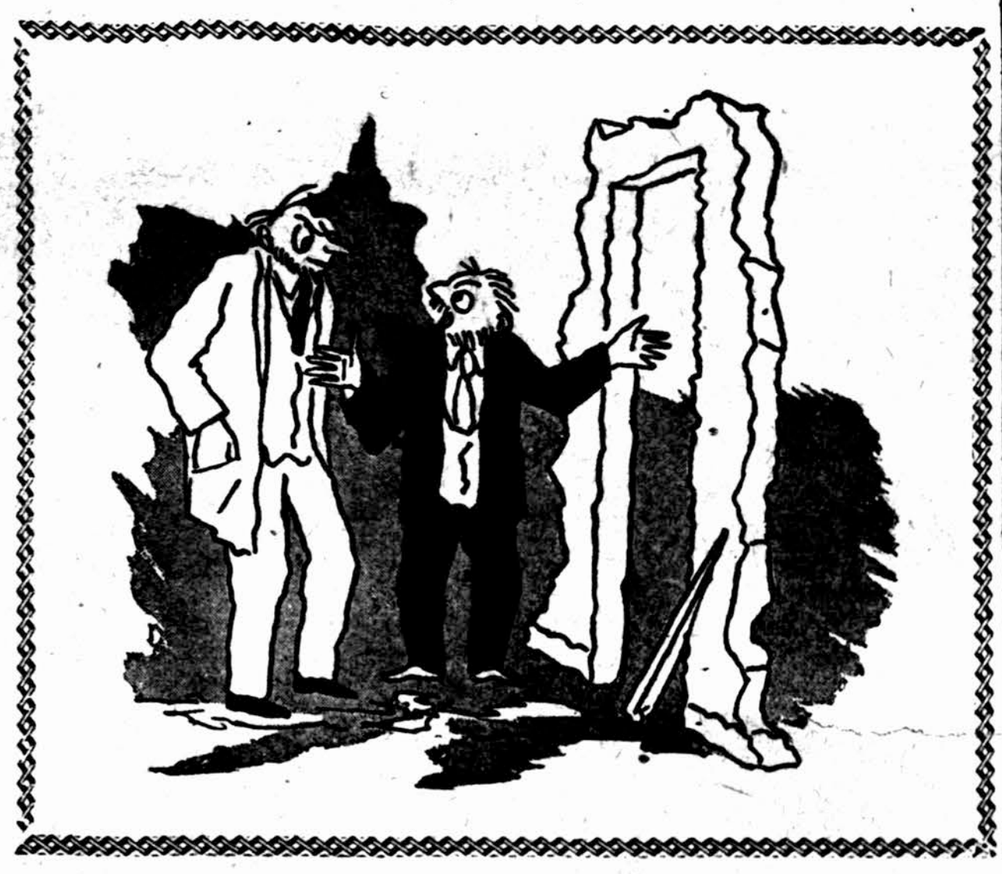
First Man: Incidentally, speaking of flames. (*Pulls a box of matches from his pocket.*) This is all we have left—eight match sticks.

Second Man: (*anxiously*) Did you make a thorough search?

First Man: Yes, through every major industrial area of the world. We have cigarette supply to last for 20 million years. Scores of cigarette plants are left intact. But there is not a single match factory left. They were all blown up.

Third Man: Is Madrid still burning?

Second Man: And Ankara?



First Man: Yes, both are still burning.

Second Man: Good, we can use them instead of matches.

Third Man: They won't burn forever! New York burned for only two years. We have to discuss this match problem. It's a long-range question.

Second Man: I can imagine more important things to discuss. How about the question of territorial claims?

First Man: That's right. We'll have to make some arrangements. (*To Third Man*) We appoint you chairman of the conference.

Third Man: I accept the difficult office and will do everything in my power to justify your confidence. The floor is now open for debate.

First Man: (*standing up*) Gentlemen! World War III devastated the whole world, but we three survived to emerge victoriously from it, vanquishing all the forces of reaction!

Second Man-Third Man: (*together*) Long live the victorious Allies!

First Man: (*continuing*) We who were destined to survive this immeasurable cataclysm have a grave responsibility. We must secure peace and tranquillity for mankind! (*Sits down white Second and Third Men applaud vigorously.*)

Third Man: Please come forward with your territorial claims. (*To First Man.*) Which continents do you intend to annex?

Second Man: Gentlemen! We must not permit this conflict to threaten another war.

Third Man: You can't bully me! Do you think I'm afraid of you because you have the only revolver left in the world?

First Man: Gentlemen, gentlemen, please .... Here we are, only three of us left. One would think the earth is big enough for three men.

Second Man: If it's big enough for you, why don't you give up Australia?

First Man: Well ... It isn't *that* big.

Do You Know That-

1. The administration of London, the world's largest city, costs the London County Council nearly £155.000 a day.
2. When flying, the wings of a housefly make 330 vibrations per second.
3. The biggest number of Nobel Prizes for Physics have been awarded to British scientists; they have won 12 so far.
4. The pits of Cornwall and Devon produce more than a quarter of the world's china-clay.
5. More than 100,000 derivatives of benzene are known to scientists.
6. Some 200,000 patents of invention are granted throughout the world every year.
7. Spectacles were invented about the year 1300 A.D.

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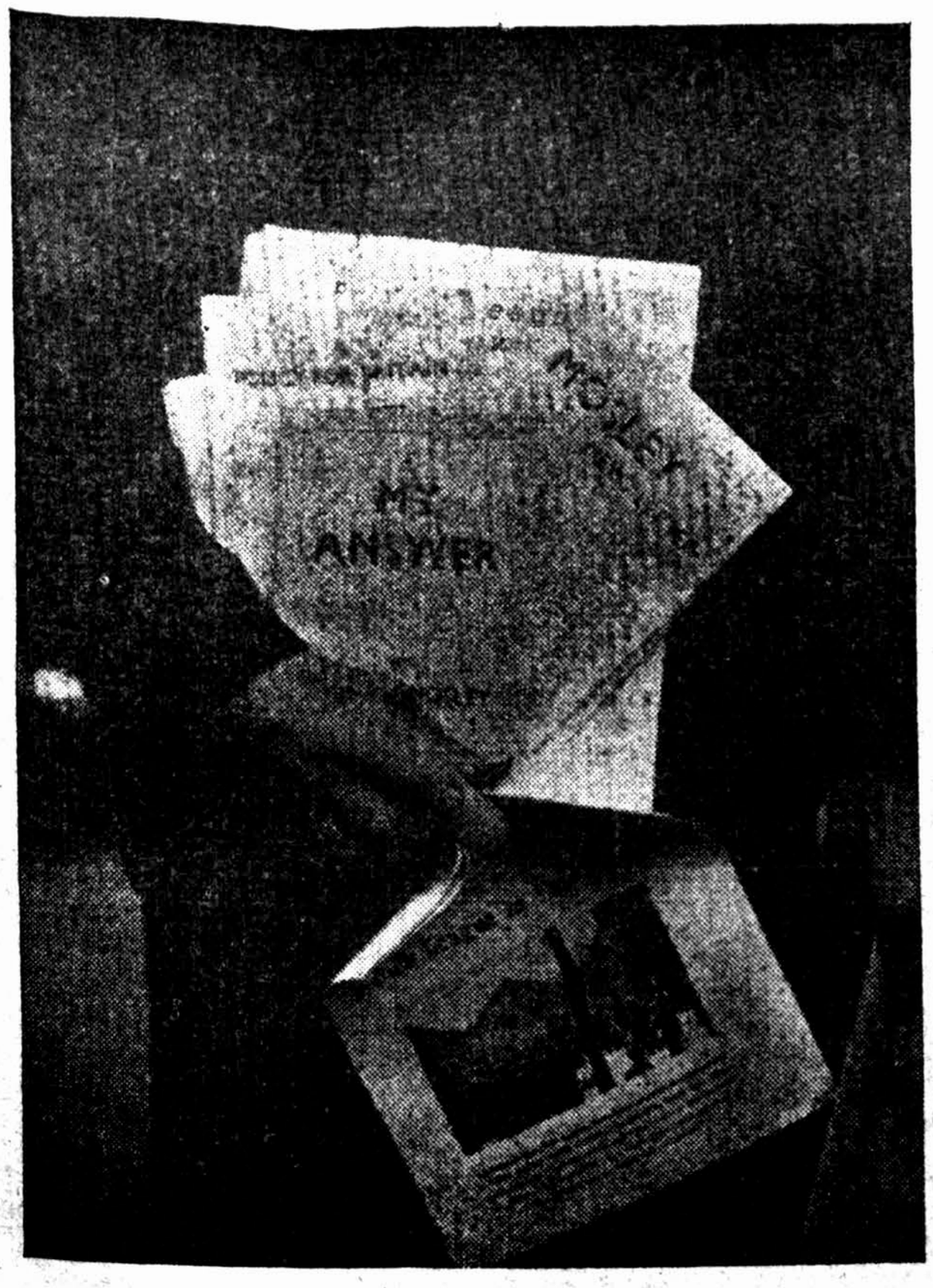

Story And Pictures:
Lionel Davidson

FASCISM *again* In Britain!

More Pictures On Page 24

The Fascist Gospel.....

IN forty eight different ways in London, and 130 guises throughout the country as a whole, the jungle wires of fascism are busy again. Recent trouble at street meetings in the East end of London has pin-pointed the scourge and headlined the activities of these groups who have, however, been active in a silent and much more serious form for the past two years.

Directed by Fuehrer Oswald Mosley from his Wiltshire Manor, the "intelligentsia" of the movement receive The Gospel through Book Clubs. Membership of these is restricted to "known" and trusted ex-fascists. As booksellers and newsagents refuse to handle Mosley literature, these clubs are the only channel for the propaganda. The intelligentsia or sub-leaders in turn pass on The Word to street meetings.

....Being Preached in Hyde Park

Little but anti-semitism and racial hatred is promoted in these street meetings whose aim an official at the meeting depicted here says is to "discover which of the people in the crowd are instinctively with us." Fascist estimates put the number of potential fascists in the country at a round 75%!

Various Groups

"British People's Party", "Union for British Freedom" and "British League of ex-Servicemen and Women" are the names of some of these groups. Book-clubs are more imaginative in their titles: "Sons of St. George Book Club"; "20th Century Book Club"; "Tudor Book Club and Discussion Group".....

In so far as Fascism can be ex-

(Continued on Page 6)

Police officers snapped as they stand on the fringe of the crowd. Uniformed constables are circulating in the crowd, and trouble clots are reported to officers who must decide whether or not to stop the meeting.

Fascists do not get it all their own way at the meetings. Opposition comes from Communists, Jewish, anti-Fascist groups and from the National Council for Civil Liberties, among other bodies.

COMMUNISM WITHOUT TEARS!

No! We do not recommend this article to those who want to make a serious study of Communism. For that there is a whole library to fall back upon.

We present this rather as a drawing-room piece to those who really know—or claim to know—what Communism is and also to those who frankly don't want to bother to know what Communism or any other —ism is or is not! We guarantee that it won't drive them to tears!

However Communism—or at any rate its accredited Soviet exponents—seem to have already forced the tears out of a certain type of American publicists by its latest developments—like the COMINFORM! And the present writer is an American professor and publicist in spite of his French name!

Now Read On!

By J. E. Le Rossignol

COMMUNISM, as everybody knows, is a kind of Socialism. But what is Socialism? It is the doctrine and near religion of those who believe and expect that society should and will be so organised as to own and operate most, if not all, the land, capital and other means of production, and distribute the proceeds of goods and services in some fair way.

Socialism also is a trend of events and a missionary movement in which its votaries are eager to take part and make as many converts as possible, because they believe that the present system of private property and individual enterprise is passing away and will sooner or later be replaced by the ideal social order which they have in mind.

There are various forms of socialism, of which the chief are State Socialism, Syndicalism, Guild Socialism and Communism.

State Socialism

According to the theory of State Socialism, the means of production and distribution should and will be in the hands of the various Governmental bodies. In the United States, for example, the local bodies will own and operate municipal monopolies and other large local concerns, leaving only small shops and stores in private hands. The States will have charge of education and such industries as are neither local nor national in character, and the Federal Government will take over big business of every kind and have general supervision over the State and local Governments. In brief, when and if we have state Socialism, nearly everything will be in the hands of the Government and almost everybody will be a civil servant.

Fearing so much centralization, the Syndicalists, who are especially strong in France and Italy, believe that all industries should be owned and managed by the Labour Unions or Syndicates in their respective fields and that there should be a rather weak Central Government to supervise and reconcile conflicting interests. But could a weak Government do that?

Guild Socialism is British Syndicalism with occupational guilds in place of Labour Unions. Here, again, a strong Central Government would be needed—so that both Guild Socialism and Syndicalism logically lead to State Socialism.

Marx's Theory

Communism is an extreme form of Socialism which expects and works for a co-operative, classless commonwealth in which there will be so great an abundance of the necessaries and luxuries of life that there will be no need of a strong Central Government and there will be voluntary application of Cabet's slogan: "From everyone according to his ability; to everyone according to his need".

Most of the theories of Karl Marx are to be found in the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" written in German by Marx and his friend Friedrich Engels, and printed in London a few weeks before the French Revolution of February 1848, almost 100 years ago. It has since been translated into all the languages of the civilized world and, like Marx's other great work, "Capital", has been called the "Bible of the Working Class".

Strange to say, Marx had hardly anything to say about an idealistic society. He was far more concerned as to the historical process by which the present social order is to be destroyed and a new and better order is to take its place. Social evolution is to do the job, with the co-operation of the working class, directed by wise and fearless leaders like Marx and Engels themselves.

The class struggle which, according to Marx, is the maker of human history, has moved the world ever since the days of primitive Communism—Paradise Lost—and, with the turning of the wheel of life, will restore the classless commonwealth —Paradise Regained.

'Working Men, Unite!'

In ancient times, after the serpent of private property had entered the happy world, there were as the Manifesto has it, two great hostile classes, masters and slaves, and their conflicts brought about the dissolution of ancient society and the advent of feudalism, with its barons and serfs. The struggle went on until feudalism also passed away and, in modern times, three main classes came on the stage: The rich capitalists, the middle classes and the wage slaves, the proletariat—so-called because they have no property and can barely reproduce their kind.

What then will happen? The middle class, under the stress of competition will sink into the proletariat, when there will be only "two hostile camps"—Bourgeoisie or Big Business and a Proletariat ever increasing in misery. Presently the miserable masses will rise up, smite the Philistines, and establish the Dictatorship of the Proletariat as a transition to the classless commonwealth.

Such was the "Scientific Socialism" and prophecy of Marx and Engels, who ended the manifesto with these menacing words

"The Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing conditions. Let the ruling classes tremble at a Communist revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. Working men of all countries, unite!".

The Russian Revolution

Lenin, whose former name was Vladimir Lyich Ulianov and Trotsky, who was Leon Davidovich Bronstein, were the leaders of a group of professional revolutionists known as Bolsheviks and the chief engineers of the Russian revolution of November 7, 1917 (October 25, old style). They differed from the Mensheviks in that they believed that the social revolution could be brought about in a backward country like Russia, whereas the Mensheviks, under the leadership of Plekhanov, held that it could not come until capitalism and the Urban proletariat had sufficiently developed and Russia was ripe for revolution.

Both factions cited Marx in support of their opposing views, but the Mensheviks seemed to have had the best of the argument as Marx had said: "No social order ever disappears before all the productive forces, for which there is room in it, have been developed and new and higher relations of production never appear before the material conditions of their existence have matured in the womb of the old society."

Marx therefore expected the revolution to take place in such highly developed capitalistic countries as Great Britain and Germany, but had slight hope of a proletarian revolution in Russia, where most of the people were peasants. But Lenin and his fellow conspirators saw their opportunity after the "Bourgeois" Revolution of March, 1917, when Russia was defeated in the war, misery was widespread, and the middle-class Government of Kerensky could not handle the situation. So they rushed to Moscow, enlisted the support of the industrial workers, promised peace to the soldiers and land to the peasants and, with a relatively small number of armed men, seized the reins of Government.

It was not a proletarian revolution such as Marx and Engels had forecast, but a sudden move by which a few professional revolutionists, backed by a minority of the people in a time of trouble, got into the saddle and set up the so-called dictatorship of the proletariat—really the dictatorship of the Bolsheviks, a minority of a minority — over the Russian people.

Moreover, the dictatorship, as it has turned out, seems to be quite permanent and may last, as Bukharin guessed, as much as a hundred years. If so, the "withering away" of the state, so confidently predicted by Marx and Engels, will be long delayed.

Lenin and his successor, Stalin, therefore, are denounced by the Social Democrats as dangerous heretics, and they, in turn, are pilloried by the Bolsheviks as traitors to the revolution. Both sects claim to be orthodox followers of Marx, but there is no love lost between them

Change In Slogan

It is said that a cerain aunor wrote a book entitled "Snakes in Ireland" and began it thus: "There are no snakes in Ireland." One might make a similar statement about Russia for, if Communism is the realization of the classless commonwealth foretold by Marx, there is no Communism in Russia. Even the chiefs of the Communist Party make no claim to have achieved Communism, but merely say that the dictatorship of the proletariat has created socialism as a transition state and that the classless commonwealth envisaged by Marx and Engels will come in the course of time.

Meanwhile, the ideal slogan approved by Marx: "From everyone according to his ability; to everyone according to his need," has been radically altered by the change of a single word and now appears in the new Soviet Constitution thus: "From everyone according to his ability; To everyone according to his work."

But if we accept the definition of Communism given by Marx and Engels in "German Ideology" and say that Communism is not an ideal or something which ought to be, but is "the actual movement which makes an end to the existing order of things," then we must see and say that Communism rules in Russia, has put an end to the old order there, and intends to do the like, if it can in every part of the world

To that end the Third or Communist International (Comintern) was founded in Moscow in March, 1919 and did its best to bring about revolutions in western Europe—but failed. Then, under the stress of the second world war and to allay the fears of Russia's Allies, the Comintern was declared abolished in 1943, but actually it went underground and in September of this year, 1947, the Comintern—now called the Cominform—rose again in the form of an "information Bureau" composed of representatives of five satellite countries of Soviet Russia plus Italy and France, with headquarters in Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia.

The task given to the Information Bureau is "To organize and exchange experience and, in case of necessity, co-ordinate the activity of Communist parties on foundations of mutual agreement."

As indicated in the Warsaw manifesto, this is a threat to the United States and Britain as "Imperialistic and anti-democratic countries." It is a denunciation of the Social Democracy of Western Europe, an attack on the European recovery program, and it foreshadows trouble, if not civil war, in Greece, Italy and France. It shows, too, that Soviet Russia has begun to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Communist Manifesto of 1848, and it may well be taken by non-Communist countries as a warning to be on guard

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WINNING CONTRACT

BY HOWARD SCHENKEN AND RICHARD L. FREY.

Two clubs was a slaughter. East opened the spade king. Dummy's ace won and a spade was ruffed. Declarer led a heart to dummy's queen and tried to ruff another spade. East overruffed and led a trump. After dummy won, declarer fortunately elected to lead another spade and ruff it. East overruffed, and was compelled to let North score his heart king on the third round. Then North led a diamond. Dummy's nine fell to the ten and West led the spade queen. North discarded a diamond, whereupon West cashed the diamond ace. His next lead middled North's club queen, so the contract was down three for 800 points.

South mourned that he should have rescued by bidding two diamonds, and West said, "Oh, yeah? I' have loved that." But despite the fact that West can top every one of South's trumps, two diamonds would probably fare much better than two clubs. If West's normal opening of the heart ten is allowed to run to South's queen, South makes the spade ace, ruffs a spade in dummy, returns to the club ace and ruffs another spade.

North-South vulnerable. East dealer.

NORTH
♠ 10
♡ K 8 2
◇ 4 3 2
♣ Q 9 7 6 5 4

WEST
♠ Q 9 7 3 2
♡ 10 3
◇ A Q 10 8 6
♣ 3

EAST
♠ K 5
♡ A J 9 7 6 4
◇ —
♣ K J 10 8 3

SOUTH
♠ A J 8 6 4
♡ Q 5
◇ K J 9 7 5
♣ A

The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1♡	1♠	Dbl	2♣
Dbl	All Pass		

When East shows out and fails to overruff, it is obvious that West held five spades and five diamonds. So North leads the heart king. East takes the ace and leads the jack. South ruffs and West overruffs. Now West must lead a low trump to prevent dummy from ruffing another spade. This gives South one trump trick and South puts West back with a spade. West can win two spades, but must then lead another low trump, giving South his seventh trick.

Thus, two diamonds doubled can be set only one trick—and South should make this bid on the theory that if North is short enough in spades to warrant a rescue bid, he probably can furnish some support and ruffing power in South's second suit.

Vegetarianism Gains Ground In Britain

With an ever-growing trend towards vegetarianism in diet, British people are begining to think of vegetables as the base, instead of adjuncts, of a meal. It becomes worthwhile, therefore, to apply scientific methods to the growing of such foods.

With this object in view, the British Ministry of Agriculture has established a research station where teams of scientists are working in co-operation with growers who will, for the first time in history, under Government sponsorship apply science to methods of vegetable-growing. New varieties will be raised and the experts will aim to ensure that only the best varieties are cultivated. This means research into soil fertility and the suitability of packing and distribution of produce.

METHODS TO BE CHANGED

Dr. H. V. Taylor of the Ministry of Agriculture, the chief originator of the scheme stated recently that although more than 500,000 acres of Britain's best land is given over to commercial vegetable-growing, and nearly 60,000 people are employed the methods are the same as they were a thousand years ago. All this is to be changed.

A governing body of 30 members has been set up with scientists and growers equally represented, and applications are bring invited for Director of the station who will work under the Governors at an annual salary of £ 1,500

It is expected that Britain will, within, a few years, be producing the best vegetables and the largest crops in the world.

SHE BUILT AN EYE BANK

It Is Estimated That One In Every Twenty-Five Of The Blind Is Likely To Be Benefitted By A Corneal Transplant. Mrs. Breckinridge Has Made It Her Life's Mission To Collect The Living Eyes Of Dead Persons So That The Livng With Dead Eyes May Get Back Their Sight!

The blue bottle that may mean vision to a blind man! A Red Cross worker delivers an eye to Mrs. Breckinridge.

After three years as director of the Eye Bank for Sight Restoration, Mrs. Aida de Acosta Breckinridge feels that no one can ever get used to living with miracles, even scientific miracles.

"Of course, the doctors are shocked when patients call it a miracle", she says, "but the people who come in here blind and a few weeks later go out seeing again insist on calling it a miracle and from their point of view, I suppose it is."

Mrs. Breckinridge was at her desk in the Eye Bank, a small, unpretentious office of the ground floor of the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital on East Sixty-fouth Street. To this desk each year come hundreds of the blind asking for help. They hope to be able to have the operation called "the corneal transplant," for which human corneas, obtained from the eyes of donors after death, are neded. To collect and distribute these eyes is the function of the Eye Bank.

Across Mrs. Breckinridge's desk pass about 3,000 letters a year—letters of inquiry from the blind and their relatives, letters containing large and small contributions from well-wishers all over the country and the world (about dol. 8,000 came in that way last year.) From her desk go answers to every inquiry as well as letters and phone calls to the incredibly large circle of friends, whom she unhesitatingly—indeed ruthlesly—recruits to help her cause.

Her office has none of the chaste marble pretension of a savings bank or the antiseptic look of a blood bank. There's no vault for eyes (they're kept in a refrigerator in the Eye Bank's laboratory) and no charts or models of the human eye in cross-section—only a couple of desks, some files, a map showing the 150 hospitals associated with the Eye Bank. The absence of paraphernalia lends emphasis to a doctor's comment, "Mrs. Breckinridge 'is' the Eye Bank."

She gives the visitor an impression of vigor and determination. Except when reading, she frequently uses sun glasses, but since her office is a sunny one, most visitors probably see nothing unusual in that. The fact is that she is almost blind herself and can read only by bending close over a page held in strong light.

A Plain Laboratory

While we were talking a messenger from Eastern Airlines came in carrying a large vacuum can. He took from it a blue and white bottle labeled "Eye Bank" and handed it to Mrs. Breckinridge. "This is an eye we've been expecting," she explained. "It comes from Philadelphia. Let's take it up to the laboratory and you can see what goes on there."

As we went up in the elevator to the tenth floor Mrs. Breckinridge explained that each eye received by the bank is tested in the laboratory to make sure that there is no infection. She also said that the age of the donor makes no difference—the eyes of a still-born infant and those of a centenarian are equally valuable provided the cornea is clear—nor does the question of near-sightedness or far-sightedness enter in. Eyes have been received in good condition from as far West as California; if they are removed within four hours after death and shipped in saline solution at the right temperature (40 degrees Fahrenheit), the cornea remains clear and useful for seventy-two hours.

The laboratory had obviously not been designed in Hollywood. It had the usual bare, efficient, soap-and-water look instead of a photogenic clutter of test tubes and retorts. Mrs. Breckinridge introduced Dr. Herbert M. Katzin, director of the laboratory since its founding, a stocky man in his early thirties. Dr. Katzin, under the direction of Dr. R. Townley Paton, who founded the Eye Bank, has carried on most of the fundamental research on the cornea, a secondary purpose in establishing the bank.

Almost from the first the Eye Bank has tried to develop a method for keeping corneas more than seventy-two hours and at the moment we walked in Dr. Katzin had just completed an experimental operation on a rabbit, using a cornea (from another rabbit) which had been frozen and dehydrated for a week. Putting the eye Mrs. Breckinridge carried into the bank's "safe", he pointed out the rabbit's iris, the colored part of the eye, and indicated the perfectly transparent "window" that covers the iris.

"That's the cornea", he said. "If it's injured or scarred or clouds up, no light gets into the eye or the amount of light is cut down so much that clear vision is impossible. The rest of the eye may be perfectly healthy, but it's blindfolded. Remove the blindfold, the light pours in again, the patient can see. Simple, isn't it?" he asked with a grin.

No Cure-All

Mrs. Breckinridge and I returned to her office and she spoke about how many people could be helped by the sort of operation just performed. There are about 250,000 blind people in the United States, she explained, and it is estimated that about 10,000 of these, or one in twenty-five would benefit from a corneal transplant.

"I'd like to emphasize," she said, "that this is no cure-all. Only a few of the blind can be helped and the operation is not successful in every case tried, though 85 per cent have improved vision. But, of course, as long as we can do something for 10,000 we won't stop until the job has been done'

Mrs. Breckinridge speaks forcefully, with determination. The fact that she is almost blind herself (in a way that no known operation can cure) seems to have sharpened her will power and made her preternormally insistent on proving that she can do things that most seeing people would consider difficult.

She refuses to shy away from a fight not because she loves battling but because to do so would seem weak. For the same reason she will never admit that she is down even when she is down, last Christmas, for instance, she fell through an open cellarway in her daughter's house plunging six or seven feet to a concrete floor. She came to on a couch in the living room, and might reasonably have expected to lie there until the doctor came. Instead she insisted on getting up "I knew," she explains with characteristic conviction, "that if I didn't get up then and there, I would never get up. And by sheer will power she did.

Her fighting spirit is complemented by a spirit of adventure. She was the first woman to solo a dirigible. That happened in Paris in 1903, when Santos-Dumont was setting Parisians agog by his daring flights around the Eiffel Tower in the No. 9, a rigid balloon about thirty feet long powered with a small engine.

Anyone could fly, he kept assuring the incredulous crowds, and when he noticed that a pretty 19-year-old American girl kept coming around to stare at his balloon and to ask him questions, he decided with his keen sense for publicity that she was the ideal person to prove his contention. Without bothering to inform her of his plans, he began giving her lessons—all on the ground until one Sunday he lifted her into the basket, started the engine, let loose the mooring ropes and instructed her to fly to the polo game at Bagatelle, four miles away. She leveled the balloon off just above the tree tops and started out at about five miles per hour, with Santos-Dumont pedalling away on his bicycle directly below her and shouting instructions and directions.

She landed in the middle of the field and the game while the spectators first shouted with delight at the appearance of the balloon and then gasped and cheered when it got close enough for them to see that a girl was piloting it. Thoroughly nonchalant, she dismounted, took a seat in the stands, sat out the game and over many protests about the terrible risk she was taking, got back into the balloon and flew back the way she had come

First Social Effort

When her parents read of the escapade in the next day's papers, they were decidedly not pleased. Especially mother who, being Spanish and of the old school, felt that no girl was safe without her duenna. She had brought up her daughter Aida, like her other children, in a sort of Spanish cloister which she had made of their home on West Forty-seventh Street, in Manhattan, speaking nothing but Spanish to them and training them in the Spanish code of feminine behaviour that she herself had learned as a girl. On their frequent trips abroad, Senora de Acosta emphasized to her daughters the desirability of marying a European or at least a European-born American, thereby increasing their determination to do the opposite.

Pulling against Mrs. de Acosta's immoveable ambitions were the irresistable forces of feminist America, in which her daughter Aida was brought up. A social figure noted for her beauty, she became a member of the Junior League and, partly as an escape from home, engaged in social work. Her first effort was a milk fund (a forerunner of the Straus milk stations) which demonstarted how effectively pasteurized milk could lick the "summer complaints" that children of that era were heir to.

She is the mother of two children by a former marriage—a son, Oren Root Jr. (later to become famous as the founder of the Wilkie Clubs), and a daughter, Alva. She devoted herself to bringing them up until America's entry into the first World War, when she became a Victory Bond saleslady. (By persuading Caruso to sing on the steps of the Subtreasury and selling bonds between arias, she practically stopped business on the Stock Exchange. She also sold a record total of bonds.)

After the war she served abroad on the American Committee for Devastated France, and on her return became promotion director of the American Child Health Association. In 1922 she was on a holiday at the shore when both eyes became inflamed and sensitive. The infection led to glaucoma (hardening of the eyeball and a frequent cause of blindness), and she began going to doctors both here and abroad in search of a cure. In time she went to Dr. William Holland Wilmer in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Wilmer was a strange sort of man for a big eye doctor. He took only a few patients. He had no assistants. He had no telephone on his desk, so he could concentrate on the patient in his office without interruption. Rich and famous men consulted him and, he charged absurdly low fees. He had no particular equipment and he operated at a small, undistinguished hospital near by

A Memorial Hospital

He saw Mrs. Breckinridge, did a series of operations on her, managed to save some of the vision in one eye. Most important, he took the necessary time to covince her that virtual blindness need not spell the end of her career. It was while lying in bed after one of her operations that she got the idea: why not raise money among Dr. Wilmer's patients to build a small hospital for him where he could do his operations and at the same time pass on to young doctors the skill he had learned? A couple of hundred thousand dollars could do the trick. Full of the project, she broached it to him on his next visit, asking for a

(Continued On Page 6)

By Daniel Schwarz In N. Y. Times Magazine

The Yugoslavs Have A Word For It—WORK!

Struggling For Better Economic Life, They Still Look West

For the first time in its history, *Yugoslavia is entering the world as a modern nation. After working for two months on the Youth Railway, the largest construction job undertaken there in 1947, I was able to see the functioning of its programme* from the inside. The work being done in Yugoslavia, which still suffers from enormous war damage and which lost one-tenth of its population during the conflict, is a tribute to the energy and courage of its people.

Under the Five-Year Plan, now in progress for over a year, not only is war damage being repaired, but for the first time the country is being industrialized and modernized. Its emphasis is on the building of basic industries and railroads, such as the Youth Railway, and on the exploitation of vast untapped natural resources. This will probably be the first of three Five-Year Plans. In the first Plan Yugoslavia hopes to develop her production enough so that she can direct her second Five-Year effort toward the building up of exports. The third Plan would aim to supply the home market with consumer and luxury goods which Yugoslavia as a nation has never known.

The energy and enthusiasm everywhere displayed by the Yugoslavs in rebuilding their country were tremendous. The memory of the war years, the occupation and the grim guerilla warfare, is still fresh. And talk of peace is as common there as talk of war on the western side of the so-called Iron Curtain. It is a young country being built by young people with a pride in their future.

YUGOSLAVIA vs. RUSSIA

There is a great deal of order under the Plan, everybody works, and social democracy is firmly enforced. The rationing system, in spite of some serious shortages, works exceedingly well—an important factor in the popularity of Tito's regime. There is no black market, thanks to a free market, in which prices are governed by the law of supply and demand, functioning alongside the controlled market of rationed goods.

When discussing his Government, any Yugoslav will carefully distinguish between Russian Communism and the Yugoslav brand. Tito's domestic economy is not patterned after Moscow. One of the key differences is in treatment of the land, which in Yugoslavia is almost entirely free. Russians are not to be found in the country generally. They were not even working among the international brigades of the Youth Railway. I asked people of all political opinions whether there were Russians in the Government, and all were of the opinion that there were none.

There is little doubt about the popularity of Tito as a national hero, especially among the young people who remember so well the time when he was their general in the resistance war, carried on under such bitter conditions by the Partisans.

Many people, of course, are unhappy under Tito's regime. Some are not easily reconciled to the lack of political freedom and long for the atmosphere of Western Europe. Some enjoyed a better life under the monarchy, and now blame Tito for the discomforts and shortages which are an aftermath of the war. But these form a relatively small group, as many have already fled from the country. Other elements, who feared Communism more than Fascism, have been imprisoned or shot for their collaboration with the Germans And due to a carefully controlled press, dissident groups are prevented from becoming vocal.

By Elisabeth McKittrick

THIS FIRST-HAND REPORT IS BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WHO RECENTLY COMPLETED VOLUNTEER WORK IN YUGOSLAVIA ON THE MUCH-DISCUSSED YOUTH RAILWAY. A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SHE IS NOW STUDYING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GENEVA, IN SWITZERLAND.

A GLANCE AT HISTORY

However, most people (even those who might be considered conservative in western countries) agree that in this critical time a strong leadership is necessary. All the resources of the country must be mobilized to effect Yugoslavia's recovery and development. The great programme of nationalization appears to have been inevitable, economically; after the war, the capitalist structure had collapsed. A powerful leader is thought essential by the majority of the Yugoslavs, to administer a country which has never known political democracy, or laissez-faire freedom as we of the West have known it.

Yugoslavia's distrust of America's economic policies in Europe can be more readily understood from a glance at her own history, between her birth as a nation in 1919 and the Second World War. During this time, such industrial enterprise as existed was financed generally by foreign capital, to the detriment of the country's own national economy. Her natural wealth was channeled to the outside world, and often bought back at a high price. The poverty of the land was augmented not only by the submission of all Yugoslavia to foreign economic colonization, but also of the lesser provinces to Serbia, which dominated Yugoslavia politically. Now for the first time, the country is unified, organized, and ready to go forward under its Plans.

LET AMERICANS SEE FOR THEMSELVES

I am convinced that if America would adopt a friendly attitude towards Yugoslavia, the Yugoslavs would be more cooperative too. The presence of a few Americans in the international construction groups on the Youth Railway was met with surprise and a great welcome by the young Yugoslavs. They were amazed that we wanted to come and help them work. And as soon as they realized that we had no ulterior motives they frankly liked us. They showed a deep interest in us, and wanted to know all about the United States. How much does a pair of shoes cost in our country? What is a worker's salary? Have you ever heard Benny Goodman? What do you think of the Marshall Plan?

Perfect strangers seeing me in Belgrade with my Youth Railway badge beside my home-made U.S.A. insignia, would stop me on the streets, and if they spoke no language that I could use, other passersby would act as interpreters. Sometimes one felt like an animal in a zoo!

Yugoslavia would like to have enough dollars to import American movies, but because of the fear of renewed foreign economic domination, that seems to be one more luxury the people must forego for the time being. In the meantime, the State Department's policy of preventing Americans from visiting Yugoslavia seems lamentably short-sighted (The Yugoslavs want to know about America, and there is nobody to tell them. The American Legation in Belgrade cannot be considered a flattering representation of the United States, and this, combined with anti-American propaganda, has led to much misunderstanding. Conversely, many false impressions of Yugoslavia, perpetuated through the press, could be remedied if Americans were allowed to go there, see for themselves, and exchange views directly with the Yugoslavs.

As long as America denies its citizens the freedom to travel and find things out for themselves, how can it ever hope for international understanding and cooperation?—(World over Press).

FASCISM AGAIN IN BRITAIN!

(Continued From Page 3)

plained in rational terms, the aims of the Mosley network are: foundation of a corporate state; abolition of parliament with, in its place, a "representative" gathering of trades and industries. The path to this goal would, of course, lie through the concentration camp for those who did'nt agree. In short, journey's end for these patriots is the National Socialism of Hitler's Germany that Britain spent six years of blood and sweat in destroying. "Members of the North-west Task Group", boasts a recent fascist pamphlet, "are distinguished by their hatred and contempt for democracy."

Should Britain allow these 'contemptuous' and subversive groups to continue in their fight against a democracy that can ill afford internal strife at this, perhaps the most serious moment in its history?

These pictures were taken at Hackney, East London, a current hot-bed of Fascist activity. German P.O.W.'s undergoing a denazification course at a nearby camp are frequent visitors to the meetings

The matter created a storm at the last session of the T.U.C. when delegates expressing themselves dissatisfied with existing machinery for dealing with fascists referred the matter back and demanded "more energetic measures."

She Built An Eye Bank!

(Continued from Page 5)

list of his patients. He immediately refused; it was impossible for him, he said, to profit from his patients' gratitude.

So Mrs. Breckinridge proceeded on her own. She paid a secretary to handle correspondence. When other patients of Dr. Wilmer came to the hospital, she had herself wheeled to their bedsides and talked over the idea with them. Most of them contributed and each gave her the names of other patients; an old retainer in Dr. Wilmer's office secretly filled in the blanks. The money began to pour in; the Rockefeller Foundation agreed to subscribe dol. 1,500,000 if the same amount were raised from others and if the Eye Institute that Mrs. Breckinridge planned were made part of a large hospital

Among the people she approached was Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon, with whom she was acquainted. She wrote him from New York for an appointment, but on her arrival was told that the Secretary had just been called to the White House and had left a check for her. She refused it. "If I can't tell the story to the Secretary myself", she said, "I prefer not to accept his money." So she rode back to New York with nothing. Another appointment was made, this time it was kept and eventually Andrew Mellon and his brother subscribed dol. 101,000 for the Wilmner Institute —the odd dol. 1,000 was the original check which she had refused and which had been intended as the total contribution.

First Of Its Kind

In all, more than dol. 5.000,000 was raised and the Wilmer Institute was founded at Johns Hopkins, with Professor Wilmer in the Chair of Ophthalmology. It was the first eye institute of its kind in the United States and has served as a model for subsquent institutions.

Now confident of her ability to work as effectively as anyone with moral vision, she approached Herbert Hoover and asked for a job doing public relations for the American Child Health Association. As an assistant a young reporter, lent by The New York Sun, was assigned to her—a bright young girl named Mary Margaret McBride. It wasn't long before Mary Margaret suggested that they team up to put on a radio program, which she considered a promising field, but Mrs. Breckinridge preferred to stick to social work.

Her outstanding achievement with the Child Health Association, Mrs. Breckinridge recalls, was the fact that she succeeded in putting over the idea of making May 1 Child Health Day. With all the naivete of a Junior Leaguer, she picked May 1 because it was a day on which children picknicked, played games and danced around Maypoles. The first politician she approached with the idea, after a moment of shocked surprise, advised her that it would never do, that May 1 was a day for labour demonstrations and Sam Gompers would never approve.

The Origin

So she went to see Sam Gompers, and when she left she carried with her a letter waiving all A. F. of L. rights to May 1, which in any case was probably too left-wing a day for Sam Gompers.

After her tour of duty with the Child Health Association Mrs. Breckinridge turned her attention to other philanthropies and interests. During the World's Fair she was chairman of the committee that arranged for the display of art. When war came she helped set up the Red Cross blood bank, and initiated the idea of persuading advertisers to include boosts for the Red Cross in national advertising.

It was in 1944 that Dr. Paton, one of Dr. Wilmer's students approached her with the suggestion that she take on the job of founding an Eye Bank, something no one had ever done before. It was a many-sided job of administration, fund-raising and education for which Dr. Paton felt, her experience perfectly qualified her. In a short time she had set up her office, had raised an initial fund of dol. 50,000 (of which dol. 25,000 came from the Milbank Foundation) and had begun the job of educating the public.

The Eye Bank was incorporated in February, 1945, and began actual operation the following May. Today it is firmly established. Besides providing eyes for corneal transplants, it has set up a system of fellowships making it possible for twenty-two doctors (including one from China, one from India and one from Palestine) to come to New York and learn the operation so that they can perform it in their own communities. It has also become a source for human eyes needed in research; those eyes not suitable for corneal operations are passed on to medical schools or other laboratories. Furthermore, after the corneas have been removed, the eyes are still valuable for research on other parts of the eye.

"The more eyes we get, the more we need", said Mrs. Breckinridge. "Right now we have a list of nearly forty blind persons who need the corneal operation and we haven't the eyes to help them. We're constantly getting pledges from people who assure us it is their desire that their eyes shall be given to the Eye Bank after death. But did you know that when a person dies, his body belongs to his next of kin and it's up to them to decide whether the eyes shall be given to the Eye Bank?

Natural Opposition

Sometimes it's harder for the dead person's wife or children to give their consent to removing the eyes of their dead relative than it was for him to make out the instructions for them to do so. All sorts of taboos and superstitions rise in the mind, especially at a time when one is emotionally upset. Even when a person realizes that removal of the eyes will not affect the appearance of the dead, there is a natural block to giving consent.

"The history of medicine is full of the story of the fight doctors have had to make to overcome the opposition autopsies. At one time there were religious obstacles that now, of course, no longer exist—I have in my files letters from the foremost figures of the Protestant Catholic and Jewish churches all endorsing and indeed urging the advisability of the Eye Bank.

"Anyone working in the Eye Bank for any length of time cannot help being impressed with how shadowy the boundary between life and death is. Think of the tens of thousands of people walking around in what we call 'life' whose eyes are dead. And on the other hand, think of the people we call 'dead' but whose eyes can go on living for years in the body of some other person.

"Do I sound morbid? I suppose I would to many people who prefer to shy away from any talk of death except in church and that as seldom as possible. They are trying to ignore a basic fact of life. Do you recall that moment in 'I Remember Mama' when Uncle Chris has died and Mama wants her daughter to come in and look at the body? The girl shrinks away from the idea, but Mama insists. 'I want you to look at death', she says. 'Then you will never be afraid of it.'

"We face a job of educating ourselves. Death is not a pleasant thing to think about but neither is blindness. We can cheat death in part by making it possible for others to see after we are gone. That fact, I'm sure, is bound to triumph over superstition and fear."

Our Delhi Letter

From Our Special Correspondent

Expansion Of Indian Trade In America

NEW DELHI.

The economic unity of India, forged by war, is rapidly breaking up. The case of mineral development will illustrate the point. Profited by the experience of the last war, the Government of India had evolved a mineral policy for this country, which, 'inter alia', emphasised the desirability of acquisition of mineral rights leading to nationalisation.

Supported by the findings of the Coalfields Enquiry Committee and the Mica Enquiry Committee, the Government of India had also addressed the Provincial Governments in respect of the Central control over minerals in general and over coal iron mica and petroleum in particular. Within one year of the resumption of office by the Congress Ministries in the Provinces, the situation has undergone a radical change. The Bihar Government, it will be recalled, rushed through its legislature a Mica Control Bill, which terminated the Central control.

Control Of Centre

The National Mineral Policy Conference, held here in January last year had entrusted the Mineral Adviser to the Government of India with revision of the Central Mining Concession Rules for petroleum and petroleum products. While the Mineral Adviser is still at work, the Bihar Government has introduced its own rules under which the period of lease had been reduced to ten years, royalty has been enhanced four times and inclusion of the Bihar Government's representatives on the Boards of the Mining Companies has been made 'sine qua non' to the grant of a licence. In other words, chances for the Central planning have been reduced to a bare minimum. It is no secret that mica has played a considerable role in the Provincial elections of Bihar. With this background it is difficult to visualise a well-co-ordinated mineral policy for this country. Centre's role has, once again, been reduced to offer advise, which may or may not be accepted.

The new constitution, it is expected, will remove the constitutional lacunae and provide for the Central Control over minerals, and inter-provincial riverways. It will be interesting to see how the Provinces react to these provisions in the new constitution.

The Tax Dodging Enquiry Commission has commenced its work here. Two aspects of the Commission, namely the profiteering in the sale of motor cars and the share pushing activities of the Company promoters at the floatation stage. In Delhi, for instance, with the exception of a few cases, the new cars are traded in black market. The average price of a Buick for example, is Rs. twenty-eight thousand as against twelve thousand listed price.

As for the share pushing activities, it is a matter of common knowledge that, with a view to create confidence in the public, "Directors, promoters and their friends," according to prospectus, subscribe the majority of shares in a company, at the floatation stage. Soon after, the "Directors, promoters and their friends" push up the share prices, thereby earn a premium for themselves. Their profits are generally not accounted for. The commission, it is learned, has taken note of such and other activities and is presently engaged in roping the tax dodgers to pay up the legitimate dues to the State. Apparently, the Finance Minister, Mr. Chetty's appeal to the patriotism of the people to pay their taxes has produced no effect.

Lack Of Efficiency

Efficiency and discipline are on downgrade path in these days. Several instances could be cited to illustrate the point.

The Income Tax Department in Delhi has not as yet, sent out return forms for 1946 assessment. Normally these forms were sent out in May or June every year. It will mean that the assessees shall now be called upon to pay taxes on their income for two years, namely for 1946 and 1947, together. For salaried people it will be a real hardship, it is claimed here.

The Ministries of Commerce and Industry have been talking a great deal lately one in regard to stepping up exports and the other in regard to increased production. Industrial and commercial statistics play a great part in both export and production drives. The Government of India does maintain a commercial statistics organisation at Calcutta, but its various publications for all practical purposes have lost their value. By the time they are published and made available to the public, they are completely out of date. The last issue of the Seaborne trade accounts is for December, 1946.

Printing Press, it is explained, is the chief bottleneck. It is, however, not explained how the Commercial publications were comparatively much more regular during the worst days of war. It is not explained why the workers in the Government Press make a point to go on a strike during the sessions of the Central Legislature.

The Commerce Ministry, in order to get over the difficulty purchased a brand new printing press three months ago. It has been lying still packed up in boxes in New Delhi for some weeks, pending the results of a departmental war between the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power, latter being in charge of Government Presses regards it an encroachment on its jurisdiction for the Commerce Ministry to set up its own Printing Press. The Works, Mines and Power Ministry is also in charge of buildings and has, so far, refused to allot accommodation to house the new press

The Commerce Ministry has also been endeavouring for some time so far without success, to shift the Commercial Intelligence Organisation from Calcutta to Delhi. While accommodation is readily made available to the ever-expanding Provincialised Departments of Agriculture, Health and Education to start or shift to Delhi their research organisation, no accommodation has yet been found for the commercial intelligence organisation. The Public were told, soon after it took office in September, 1946, that the Nehru Government had evolved a conference procedure under which all departmental differences were ironed out and red tape was eliminated. The conference procedure functioned till the Muslim League entered the Central Executive. Since then it has been abandoned.

Electricity Departments

The Electrical Commissioner's office and the Technical Power Board have been amalgamated; it is learned here. Electrical Commissioner office was a war time creation. By the end of war it had become evident that a number of the functions carried on by the Electrical Commissioner's office were essential in peace time. The Government of India, accordingly decided that the Electrical Commission's office should continue as a permanent organisation. With a view to initiate, co-ordinate and press forward schemes of electric power development and utilisation throughout the country in consultation with the Provincial and State Governments, the Government of India had set up a Central Technical Power Board.

The Electrical Commissioner's office, on the other hand, has been a specialised technical and commercial bureau, which maintained records of all matters concerning operations and development of the Electric Power industry. Obviously there was a considerable overlapping in the functions of the two bodies, which have now been amalgamated. Their branch dealing with hydro-electric power has however been transferred to the Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, a body responsible for initiating, co-ordinating and pressing forward schemes of control, regulation and utilization of water and waterways. No decision, however, has so far been reached on the Advisory Planning Board's plan for the amalgamation of the two bodies, namely the Central Technical Power Board and the Central Waterways Irrigation and Navigation Commission.

Expansion Of Trade Bureaus

The next meeting of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East is expected to commence at Ootacamund from May 17. The Committee, it will be recalled was set up by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations Organisation. Its functions are to initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic reconstruction of and for raising the level of economic activity of Asia and Far East and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of these areas, both among themselves and with other countries.

The commission proposed to encourage the establishment of trade promotion departments in the countries where none exist at present in order to find out what commodities, if any, are in excess of domestic requirements and what commodities, urgently required are difficult to secure for want of foreign exchange facilities and generally to remove the bottlenecks of trade. The commission also hopes to set up working section for the exchange of trainees among the countries of the region.

The Commission, it is added, has no executive powers nor are its decisions or resolutions binding upon the governments.

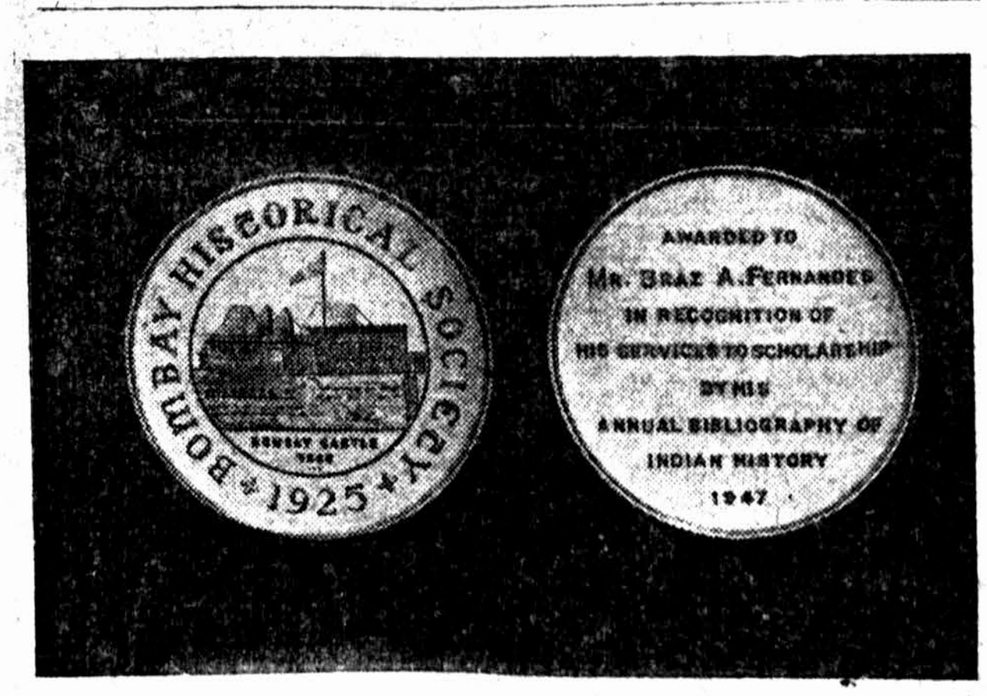
As a result of personal enquiries he made while he went to Havana as the Leader to the World Trade and Employment conference, the Commerce Minister, Mr. Cooverji Bhabha is planning to expand the Trade Commissioner's Service in the Western Hemisphere. It is proposed to establish, say six rade Commissionerships, three in the Western United States, one in Mexico, one in Brazil and one in Cuba, Mr. Bhabha, who visited Mexico and California, found considerable keenness amongst American Commercial Circles to develop Indo-American trade. As for Europe, India has a Trade Commissioner in Paris. Another Trade Commissionership is being set up in Italy. A third one to cover Eastern Europe is envisaged at Prague.

Bills Before Assembly

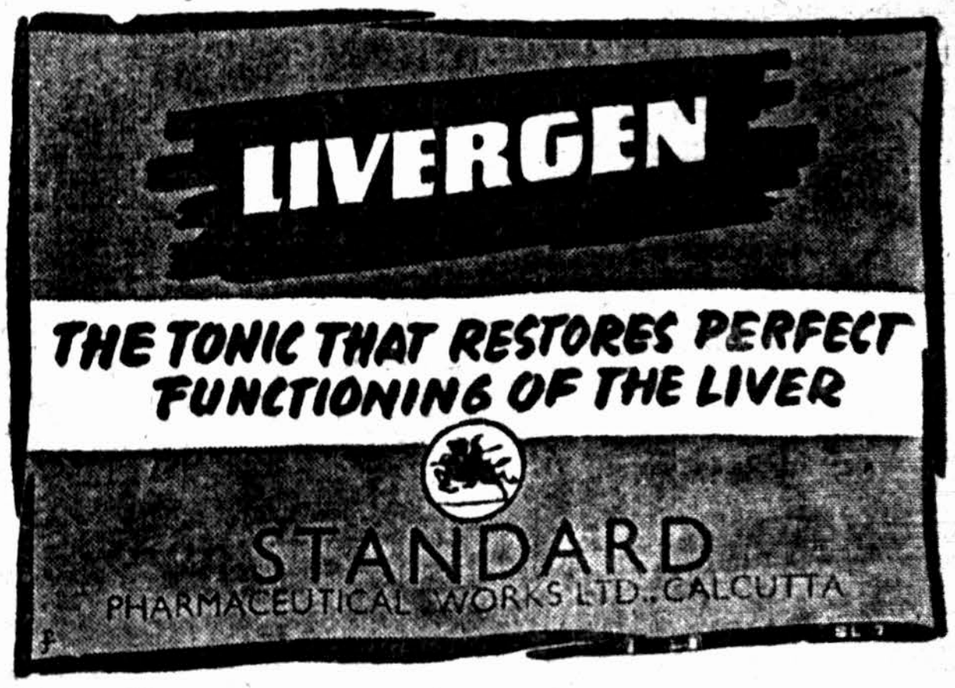
As many as forty-eight bills, the Dominion Parliament will be called upon to dispose off during its budget session, commencing here from January 28. Sixteen of these are pending bills carried over from the November session of Parliament. Five of these namely Factories Bill. Hindu Code, Provincial Insolvency Amendment Bill Legal practititioners and Bar Councils Amendment Bill and Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara Land Development Bill will be referred to Select Committees, meetings of which will be arranged some time in summer. The old Banking Companies Bill will be withdrawn and a new bill will be introduced during the session. The remaining ten bills will be passed. They are Insurance (Second Amendment) Bill, Industrial Finance Corporation Bill, Indian Army and Indian Air Force Amendment Bill, Dental Council Bill Pharmacy Bill Electricity Supply Bill, Damodar Valley Corporation Bill Workmen's State Insurance Bill and Dock Workers Regulation of Employment Bill

There will be an official resolution during the session of Parliament to continue provisions relating to requisition and controls for a further period of two years. The British Parliament by means of Central Government and Legislature Act, empowered the Central Legislature to legislate on matters relating to requisitioning and controls for a period of one year. Power was given to Central Legislature to extend this period for a further period of two years, by means of a resolution of the Central Legislature.

Interdepartmental Rivalries & Administrative Laxities In The Capital



Facsimile of the Gold Medal presented to Mr. Braz Fernandes, founder of the Bombay Historical Society and its present Vice-President, by members of the Society in recognition of his devoted services to scholarship by his annual bibliography of Indian History.
The Society's Gold Medal will be awarded every three years to any scholar in any part of the world who has published the most useful book for students of Indian History within the triannium.



Suhrawardy Criticises Pakistan Leaders

Responsible For Spread Of Mischievous Idea In Pakistan

LAHORE, Jan. 23, (A.P.I.): Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, the former Premier of Bengal, has suggested the formation of minority welfare committees by the Pakistan Muslims to restore confidence among the non-Muslims and to bring about their rehabilitation in Pakistan.

"I want to impress upon my Muslim friends here," he said "to form minority welfare committees to which the Hindus may turn for support and which will fight their battle for them. The process of rehabilitation is likely to be long and will need considerable adjustment. This can only be done if such a committee takes the matter in hand will begin with a trickle and end with a torrent of good feeling.

In an interview today Mr. H S. Suhrawardy said, "I have met some cross sections of public opinion in the short time I have been in Lahore and I am glad to find a deep appreciation among the Muslims of the efforts and sacrifices of Mahatma Gandhi in securing to the minority of India an honourable status in the Indian Dominion.

They were gratified to learn that not only the Muslims but also the Sikhs of Delhi and Sikh leaders of East Punjab had promised faithfully to keep the peace and not to indulge in revenge or retaliations and they believe that there has been real change of heart which they hope will be permanent is as much as there have been no retaliatory incident after the Gujrat affair which all condemn.

They seem however to be labouring under an abiding suspicion that India desires to crush Pakistan and to make it so unworkable as to force it to reunite. I am afraid that the leaders of public opinion here are to a large extent responsible for the propaganda of this mischievous idea. They have not as yet imbibed the state ideology and are still labouring under the hatred of party slogans. This has given rise to fear and inferiority complexes.

ZAFFRULLAH SEES INACCURACIES

DOES NOT WANT TO SCORE DEBATING POINTS; WANTS SETTLEMENT

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (Reuter): Mr. J. C. Setalvad resumed his speech with a detailed background of the Kashmir situation, and instanced alleged economic pressure and propaganda, which he said, were only parts of a programme to attempt to coerce Kashmir into accession to Pakistan.

Mr. Setalvad said that the Kashmir massacres began when Tribesmen invaded the State on October 22, 1947. He denied that there had been any killings by Dogras of Muslims, as had been allegedly stated by Sir Zafrullah Khan.

"We have no facts to show that Muslims were killed in Kashmir by any Hindus or Sikhs before October 2 when the Tribesmen invaded the territory", he said.

Mr. Setalvad submitted there was "no underground deal—nothing improper" in the accession of the Kashmir State to the Indian Union.

Dealing with the Pakistan allegation that the Maharaja of Kashmir wished to exterminate Muslims in the State, Mr. Setalvad declared, "It would be difficult to ask you to believe that the Maharaja would think of exterminating 80 per cent of his population. It is impossible to imagine that any plans would have been made by the Maharaja on these lines and carried through."

Mr. Setalvad termed the Pakistan allegation as "exaggerated and untrue" and ridiculed this argument in this connection, adding, "now could a man like Sheikh Abdullah—himself Muslim—be appointed as the head of the Interim Government in Kashmir if such a plan was contemplated?

Mr. Setalvad addressed the Council for a total of nearly four and a half hours and concluded by stressing "the urgency and immediacy of . the situation.

He said that it was difficult to forecast how the situation might develop and tend to a widening of the conflict. "My Government has repeatedly assured the Council that what it desires is a peaceful solution of the situation relating to Jammu and Kashmir."

Mr. Philip Noel Baker of Britain said he had some observations to make, but he would reserve them until after the Pakistan delegate had spoken, if Sir Zafrullah wished to do so.

Sir Zafrullah Khan told there were many things in the statement submitted by India, the correctness of which—as facts—were questioned by the Pakistan delegation, and he asked that he be heard on "outstanding matters" that had been touched upon by Mr. Setalvad.

"Our anxiety is not so much to score debating points, but to concentrate on what are outstanding differences between the two sides and to get on to settlement."

The meeting adjourned until 3-30 p.m. G.M.T. (9 p.m I.S.T.) to-morrow.

(SEE PAGE 9)

Bhopal State's Peoples Conference To Boycott Constituent Assembly

'Hyderabad Cannot Stand Still' Says Munshi

BHOPAL, Jan. 23. (API): The Bhopal State's Peoples Conference today endorsed the resolution of its Working Committee to boycott the Bhopal Constituent Assembly and reforms recently announced by the Nawab of Bhopal

Pandit Chaturnarain Malaviya, General Secretary of the Conference, who moved the main resolution, reviewed the political situation as it had developed during the last two years and condemned the policy of the Bhopal Government in respect of civil liberty and liberty of the press.

The General Committee then endorsed the decisions of the Working Committee which include the following eight demands:—

(1) Direct election by territorial constituencies, (2). The principles of responsible Government should form the basis of any new constitution to be formed for Bhopal (3) Guarantee of full civil liberties, (4) Establishment of full fledged interim Ministry in consultation with the Bhopal States Peoples Conference before the setting up of any Constituent Assembly 5) Abolition of village Panchayats and Tehsil Councils as also the notified areas in so far as they are to work as electoral colleges, (6) Restoration of civic rights without any distinction, who were imprisoned for political reasons, (7) Right of the Constituent Assembly to frame its own rules for conducting its business and (8) The Constituent Assembly should not be an Advisory Body and there should be no nominated bloc.

The General Committee also unanimously decided to delegate all its powers and functions to the president and to the Working Committee for any action to be taken in future for making the boycott move most effective in the circumstances.

Later, addressing a public meeting leaders of the Bhopal State's Peoples Conference, including the President Maulana Tarzi Mashriqui, explained in detail the resolutions that had been adopted by the conference.

MUNSHI'S TRIBUTE TO NIZAM

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Jan. 23. (API) "Hyderabad is India and India is Hyderabad, bone of its bone and flesh of its flesh and nothing can part it from India, for the people of India are one and Indivisible', said Mr. K. M. Munshi. India's Agent-General in Hyderabad, addressing a gathering of fifty thousand people on the occasion of a public reception given to him this evening by residents of Secunderabad-Trimulgherry and Bolarum.

Paying a tribute to the Nizam, Mr. Munshi said that though he had known him for a short while only, he appeared "to stand above the Government, parties and conflicting interests, as representative of that great Moghul tradition which Akbar founded in India. This tradition alone enabled the Asaijahi dynasty to survive two centuries. The tradition that the Nizam represents, is to build his power on the loyalty of Hindus and Muslims alike. India is moving with lightning rapidity and Hyderabad cannot stand still despite the standstill agreement." he added.

Referring to the Indian Union Government, Mr. Munshi said that it was a "symbol and instrument of sovereignty and strength of India's people.

Paying a tribute to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel, Mr. Munshi said "the Government has a rare combination of talents, ideals political wisdom and statesmanship which can rarely be found in the world. Pandit Nehru is a bye word. for freedom in all countries where democracy is respected. Sardar Patel stands for farseeing statesmanship and sense of security. But the inspiration behind all of them is Gachiji, whose achievement thorough ahimsa is the finest product of Indian culture.

Mr. Munshi added: "India is in extent one of the greatest democracies in the world and in strength one of the great powers. Our hearts are drawn to it because it is secular, democratic State based on the recognition of human equality irrespective of race or religion".

REARRESTED SHORTLY AFTER RELEASE

Ex-Govt. Employee Charged Under Arms Act

JUBBULPORE Jan. 23. (API): Hawkins, formerly employed in the Indian Forest Service, who was arrested last September at Chhindwara for being in possession of unauthorised arms and ammunition and detained at Jubbulpore central jail under the Public Safety Act was released this afternoon from detention as a sequel to the withdrawal of the detention order against him by the provincial Government. But before he could leave the jail premises, he was rearrested under the Arms Act and later released on bail pending trial.

It will be recalled that Hawkins was arrested as a sequel to the Province-wide searches made by the C.P. police to unearth unauthorised Arms and ammunition following the recovery of a nuge quantity of arms and ammunition at Jubbulpore on August 14 and subsequent dates.

THAKIN NU'S TRIBUTE TO SUBHAS BOSE

RANGOON, Jan. 23 (Reuter): The Burmese Premier Thakin Nu to-day paid high tribute to Subhas Chandra Bose, Indian Nationalist leader who headed the wartime "Free India" movement in East Asia, on Bose's 52nd birthday anniversary observed by Indians throughout Burma on a big scale to-day.

The Premier told a meeting of ten thousand Burmans in Rangoon that Bose's career marked a vital milestone in India's struggle for freedom.

"His greatest achievement while he was in Burma in those difficult days that he brought Indians and Burmans closer together", he said.

Thakin Nu also moved a resolution, which was carried unanimously, placing on record the "considerable relief and thanksgiving" of the people of Rangoon at the successful termination of Mr. Gandhi's fast.

SIMLA TRIBUTE TO NETAJI

SIMLA, Jan. 23 (API).—Distinguishing traits in the character of Subhas Chandra Bose were recalled at a crowded public meeting held in Kali Bari, under the auspices of the Simla Bangiya Sammilini to celebrate the birthday of Netaji. A number of INA men were present.

GORAKHPUR MUNICIPAL BOARD SUPERSEDED

LUCKNOW, Jan. 23 (API): The U. P. Government have superseded the Gorakhpur Municipal Board, which a press note described to-day as "incapable of functioning efficiently." Government have appointed the District Magistrate, Gorakhpur to take over the administration.

FUTURE OF FRENCH INDIA

High Level Talks To Be Resumed By February

PONDICHERRY, Jan. 23 (A.P.I.)—High level discussions between the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and M. Daniel Levi, the French Ambassador for India, are to be resumed in New Delhi, in the first week of February when the future of French India will be decided "once for all", sources close to the French India Government stated here today.

M. Levi who is now in Paris holding consultations with his Government on the subject is expected back in New Delhi towards the beginning of February.

Mr. Rashid Ali Baig, Consul-General for India in Pondicherry, is expected to proceed to Delhi next week in this connection.

Informed circles here believe that a plebiscite is considered necessary to ascertain the will of the French Indian people, it will be held under the joint auspices of the French and Indian Union Governments.

In this connection a French India peoples' convention will meet here on Sunday, January 25, to discuss the future relationship of the French Indian settlements.

Anniversary Of A Voyage

MOSCOW, (Reuter).—The 300th anniversary of a famous voyage from the Arctic ocean to the Pacific by the Russian cossack sailor Dezhnev is to be celebrated this year, Tass, the official Soviet News Agency, reports.

Dezhnev was the first traveller to reach the northern most part of Asia, Tass claims, and established that a strait separated the Asiatic and American continents, passing through it 80 years before its discovery by Bering.

RUSSIA REJECTS U.N. COMMISSION'S REQUEST

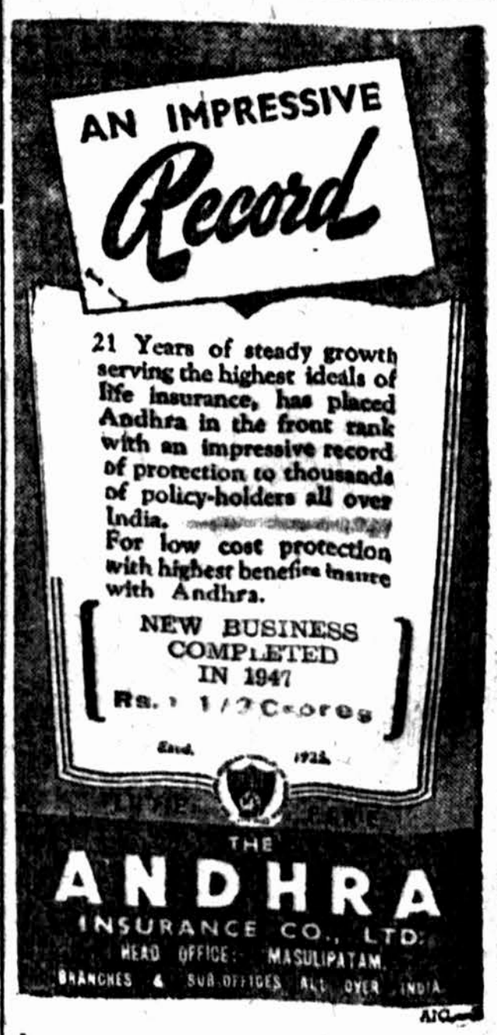
LAKE, SUCCESS Jan. 23, (Reuter): Russia has rejected a request by the United Nations Korean Commision for permission to visit the Commander of Soviet troops in Northern (Soviet occupied) Korea, it was made known in a letter to Mr. Andrew Cordier, United Nations Assistant Secretary-General published here today.

The latter was signed by Mr. Andrei Gromyko, Soviet delegate to the United Nations, who reminded M. Cordier of Russia's "negative attitude" towards the Commission.

MOVE FOR LEFT UNITY

PATNA, Jan. 22 (API).—Representatives of the Leftist parties of India who are participating in the Left Unity Conference here today set up a committee of seven to prepare an agreed draft for Left unity which may be taken up for final discussion.

ROME, Jan. 24 (Reuter).—Italian Socialist Party Congress has voted for a fusion with the Communists in the forthcoming Italian elections.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Record
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For low cost protection with highest benefits insure with Andhra.
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Rs. 1 1/2 Crores
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ANDHRA
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: MASULIPATAM.
BRANCHES & SUB-OFFICES ALL OVER INDIA.

Mr. K. T. NAIK,
Divisional Manager,
12, Rampart Row,
Fort, Bombay.

Kashmir Plebiscite In Offing

Devaluation Of Franc

France To Go Ahead: Cripps Leaves For Home

PARIS, Jan. 24, (UPA): France announced tonight that she is going ahead with franc devaluation regardless of who objects, and Sir Stafford Cripps left for home after failing to halt the programme to protect the pound sterling from the expected harm.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that the International Monetary Fund officials are expected to decide on the scheme in Washington

The spokesman said that "if that decision is favourable, the question offers no difficulty France remains no less determined, in any case to apply its monetary reform. There is no possible compromise."

Congress Executive Meets

Refugee Rehabilitation Plans Discussed

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24. (A.P.I.): The Congress Working Committee which met this afternoon held a three-hour session and adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m. to-morrow. Mahatma Gandhi was present at the meeting.

The Committee, it is understood, discussed questions relating to rehabilitation of refugees.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, told pressmen that the Committee discussed organisational matters to-day. He added that the Committee had decided to shift the A.I.C.C. office from Allahabad to New Delhi provided accommodation was available.

The U.P.I. adds:—

It is learnt that the President and members at the outset congratulated Gandhiji on the successful termination of his fast and his providential escape from the recent bomb explosion and reiterated the assurance given earlier that they would work for the restoration of communal harmony in the country.

The Committee, it is believed, made a general review of the situation in the country political and communal, and problems facing the country in regard to relief and rehabilitation of refugees from the Punjab, the Frontier Province and Sind.

The fixation of the venue for the next meeting of the A.I.C.C. to be held in the third week of February was also considered by the Committee.

EARTHQUAKE OF "GREAT MAGNITUDE"

PASEDENA, CALIFORNIA, Jan. 24, (Reuter): An earthquake shock of "very great magnitude" at a distance of between 7,000 and 8,000 miles from here was recorded at 6.01 p.m. (G.M.T.). (11.31 p.m. I.S.T.) this evening. The direction of the earthquake could not be determined by the California institute of technology seismological laboratory.

FUTILE REVOLUTION IN BOLIVIA

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 24, (Reuter): A revolutionary movement broke out in Bolivia last night but was suppressed, according to reports reaching here from La Paz, Bolivian capital

India & Pakistan Agree To Draft Plans

Security Council President To Call R. T. C. To Discuss Issue

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 24 (Reuter): Both the Indian and Pakistan Delegations tonight agreed to draft plans for the holding of a plebiscite in Kashmir. The plans will be discussed at a Round Table Conference with the President of the Security Council.

Declaring that India and Pakistan had been brought very near to war by the Kashmir dispute, Mr. Philip Noel Baker, the British Minister of State, called on representatives of the two Governments to get together with the President of the Security Council and produce by Monday next a compromise plan for "peace with justice."

Mr. Noel Baker was supported by the United States, Canada, France, China and Syria, Indian and Pakistan assent was announced after the Security Council had adjourned until next Tuesday.

Earlier, Sir Zafrullah Khan, the Pakistan Foreign Minister, opened the debate when the Security Council resumed its discussions of the Kashmir.

NOEL BAKER ON NEED FOR TRUE PERSPECTIVE

After Sir Mohamed Zafrullah Khan's speech, Mr. Philip Noel Baker, of Britain, told the Security Council: "We have heard statements from the two parties of this case. Much has been written into records which, when history is written, both parties would like to expunge. I want, as a member of the Council, to ask the question what ought the Council now to do? I hope we will fasten our attention on the constructive parts of what both parties said. I am not suggesting that we can brush aside their statements. But we must try to put what we have heard in its true perspective, and then to see whether there is hope that a full and fair settlement can be made.

BOTH GOVTS. WANT SETTLEMENT

"It is my profound conviction that both Governments want to settle the matter", Mr. Noel-Baker said. "We have heard accounts from both sides of how the communal trouble developed. To my mind the process of causation is still wrapped in mystery and doubt. These events came out of history—I hope they will disappear in history again. At one time it appeared that the rule of law would break down. But the two Governments got it under control, and their leaders displayed great moral and physical courage. I think both Governments showed great statesmanship and resolution.

AGREEMENT ON ALL OTHER POINTS

"By far the most important, they began to cast out the satanic passion aroused by fear. They revived the spirit of mutual charity for sufferers on either side. They achieved remarkable results. At the time of greatest crisis, the two Governments worked together to get the madness under control. They have had other problems caused by partition. On every point agreement without arbitration was reached. When difficulties threatened to overwhelm them they mastered them and came very near to full agreement on every question.

KASHMIR—ONLY OUTSTANDING ISSUE.

"Kashmir is the only outstanding issue. It has brought the two Governments very near to war. As long as the present fighting in Kashmir continues, there is danger that the area of conflict will be enlarged. If war happens, it may be the most terrible conflict in the history of mankind. I ask the Council to think what this would mean. What would it mean for the peoples—communal strife would probably begin again. There would be no armies to check troubles. Tribesmen might come down in hundreds of thousands—a moral danger to both Governments. To the sub-continent, war would be an unrelieved disaster and to the New Asia it would be disaster no less grave. It would retard any postwar reconstruction.

POSER FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN.

"I ask both the delegations—what is at stake in Jammu and Kashmir? what are the two Governments seeking to promote? It is not territorial aggrandizement, not new sources of raw material, not the mirage of national prestige. These are discredited, 19th century imperialist ideas. What both Muslims and non-Muslims want in Kashmir is the happiness of all peoples. How could that purpose justify wa—how could war promote that purpose?

WAR WOULD BE DISASTROUS.

"My Military advisers tell me that war would destroy the purpose of the two Governments altogether. The alternative to war is agreement here. Both parties have said they want peace with justice. Both want the will of Kashmir people to prevail. Our task is to make a plan by which that can be done. As from to-day, let the President get together with the parties as a Drafting Committee of the Council. Let them bring us a plan in outline by Monday next.

(Sir M. Zafrulla's speech on page 16)

Mr. Noel-Baker concluded: "It is in the overwhelming interest of both Governments to agree. There is more than material interests at stake. I refuse to believe that the Free Governments of India and Pakistan can not apply Gandhiji's non-violence principle to the settlement of their dispute. No doubt both sides must make concessions, but in this Council, concessions are made by contending parties—not to each other, but to mankind. Our overwhelming interest is that truth and justice shall prevail."

(Sir Mohamed Zafrullah Khan's speech on Page 16)

ABDUL GHAFFAR KHAN FINED

PESHAWAR, Jan. 24 (UPI): Judgment against Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, charged with alleged possession of unlicensed fire-arms was pronounced on Monday.

Badshah Khan was fined Rs. 2 in default, imprisonment till the rising of the court.

He refused to pay the fine and was detained till the court rose.

The second accused, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's servant, was fined Rs. 10, which he paid.

A large crowd collected before the court. Section 144 Cr. P. C. was already in force and no untoward incident occurred.

HIT & RUN RAIDS ON JAMMU

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24, (A.P.I.): An Indian army spokesman said today that the burning and looting in the Sama-Kathua and Ramgarh-Bishni stretch of Jammu territory adjoining Pakistan were the result of a number of "hit and run" raids by Muslims from Pakistan including villagers who had gone over to Pakistan after the partition.

The Indian Army's main supply route to Jammu—the Pathankot road—passes through this bit of territory close to Shakargarh in Pakistan, but there has so far been no effective attempts to threaten the road itself.

Soon after the partition large numbers of Muslims in these villages migrated to Pakistan. During the past one month they have been returning across the border in groups to their own villages to collect their crops and while returning they have been setting fire to the villages and houses and looting and plundering.

Indian troops are patrolling the road very vigorously and more reinforcements have been sent recently Hundreds of Indian Army vehicles have in fact been going across to Jammu along the road during the last one week.

References To Kashmir Issue

Pt. Nehru's Appeal To Public And Press

NEW DELHI, January 24, (API): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, has appealed to the Press and the Public to continue to observe moderation in all references to the Kashmir Issue.

Pandit Nehru said, "after having heard the statements on the situation in Kashmir from representatives of the Government of India and Pakistan the Security Council of the United Nations adopted, on the 18th January, a resolution which called upon the two governments to take immediately all measures within their power (including public appeals to the people) calculated to improve the situation and to refrain from making any statements which might aggravate it.

I am aware of the restraint which the Press and Public in India have exercised in the discussion of the Kashmir Issue, and would earnestly appeal to all concerned to continue to observe moderation in all references to this difficult and delicate question."

HEAVY SNOWFALL IN NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (U.P.A.): A heavy snowfall started here today at 11-45 a.m.

PATHAN RAIDERS LOOT RAJPUTANA VILLAGES

Bikaner Troops Rushed To Scene: India Govt. Protest To Pakistan

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24. (A.P.I.): Pathan raiders from Pakistan yesterday attacked a number of villages about 25 miles north of Jaisalmer, the capital of the Western Rajputana State of Jaisalmer, the A.P.I. learnt from reliable quarters to-night.

The Raiders who were armed with automatic weapons came on camel back from, it is believed, the adjoining State of Bahawalpur which has acceded to Pakistan. They killed villagers and burnt and looted shops and houses. Further details are not yet available

Troops of the Bikaner Camel Corps who were rushed to the scene of the raid clashed with the marauders. The Casualties in this encounter as also as result of the raid are not known.

The Government of India, it is learnt, have sent a strongly worded note to-day to the Government of Pakistan protesting against the incident and demanding an indemnity.

Jaisalmer is one of the largest states in Rajputana with an area of about 16,000 square miles. It lies in the Indian desert and is therefore very sparsely populated. The population according to the last census is about 93,000.

STOP PRESS

DEVALUATION OF FRANC FROM SUNDAY

PARIS, Jan. 24 (U.P.A.): It was reliably reported tonight that France informed Washington and London that the franc will be officially devalued from midnight, Paris time, on Sunday.

EXCITEMENT KILLS FOOTBALL FAN

LONDON, Jan. 24 (Reuter): One spectator collapsed and died during the exciting closing minutes of the Football Association Cup fourth round match in which the little Essex non-League Club, Colchester, defeated Bradford—conquerors of Arsenal in a previous round.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.

Previous Closing	.....	34.67
Today's Opening	.....	34.70
Difference	.....	+3
Today's Closing	.....	34.71
Difference	.....	+4

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Jan. 24.

		Rs.	As.
Cotton Jarila March	....	536	0
Silver Bullion Ready	....	171	0
Gold Ready	.....	106	4
Sovereign	.....	66	10

BUILDING INDIA'S RUHR

48-HOUR WEEK FOR COAL MINERS

Tripartite Industrial Committee's Decisions

DHANBAD, Jan. 23, (API): A forty-eight hour week for India's 2,50,000 coal-miners was agreed upon by the Tripartite Industrial Committee on coal mining at its first meeting at Dhanbad yesterday. Mr. V. K. R. Menon, Secretary, Minister of Labour, Government of India, was in the Chair.

Other proposals to amend the Indian Mines Act, which received approval of the Committee, aim at ensuring comprehensive provisions for safety, health and decent working conditions for miners. The amendments seek to provide for improved water supply, sanitary conveniences, ambulances and medical requirements both below and above the ground and for their inspection by welfare commissioner. In addition, it is proposed to make the medical examination of young persons obligatory. The maintenance of proper registers, which will facilitate implementation of conciliation awards, provident fund and other benefits, is to be made compulsory. A proposal to embody in the act the rate of payment of overtime at 1-1/2 times normal daily rate was also agreed to.

The representatives of the Central Government, the Provinces of West Bengal, Bihar and C. P. and the States of Bikaner and Rewa were on the Government group. Delegates and advisers from the mine-owners and workers organisations also participated in the meeting.

"PERFECT SIGHT WITHOUT GLASSES"

Dr. Agrawal On Gospel Of Nature Cure

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Wink often blink at times, keep your chin up and relax as frequently as you can", was the advice which Dr. R. S. Agrawal, Eye Specialist, Delhi gave this evening speaking on "Perfect sight without glasses and proper use and care of eyes" under the auspices of the Gowalia Tank Road Parsi Welfare Centre at the University Convocation Hall this evening, Mr. Morarji Desai Home Minister presiding.

Dr. Agrawal shattered very many commonly held assumptions such as reading fine types hurt the eyes or seeing movies caused defective vision or reading in moving vehicles spoiled sight. He asserted that all these were aids to eye sight if only done properly.

"Take it easy, make it easy", said Dr. Agrawal. Mental tension and eye-strain inevitably caused discomfort and resulted in deterioration of sight. The cure lay in frequent relaxation of the eyes by a judicious use of winking and blinking Dr. Agrawal also suggested many exercises calculated to maintain good vision and cure faulty and defective sight.

Mr. Desai, in the course of his presidential remarks, observed that for the last 30 years he had been a firm believer in natural treatment. It cost no money but involved effort, but of course nothing could be achieved without effort. In this artificial age, people had lost faith in nature, and believed in the efficacy of treatment only in proportion to its cost in cash. This was unfortunate. What was wanted was a propagation of the gospel of nature cure and he thanked Dr. Agrawal for his emphasis on simple natural methods for remedying defects of sight and vision.

EXPULSION OF SOCIALISTS FROM CONGRESS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23, (U.P.I.): "Without going into the rights or wrongs of the case, I can say most definitely that this act is another powerful factor which will separate the Socialist throughout India from the Congress", said Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, a prominent leader of the Socialist Party, on being approached by the United Press of India for his reaction to the expulsion of the Socialist members from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Damodar Valley Plan Takes Shape

"SPEED-UP" BILL READY FOR PARLIAMENTARY ACTION

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23. (A.P.I.): The bill for setting up the Damodar Valley Corporation, which is now before a Select Committee will, it is understood, come up for consideration before the Indian Parliament during its forthcoming session.

The Damodar Valley Project is a multi-purpose scheme. It is designed to control floods, irrigate about 763,800 acres of land and supply power to the extent of 350.000 kw.

It is proposed to set up the Damodar Valley Corporation on the lines of the Tennesse Valley Authority. It shall be the duty of the Corporation to promote the agricultural, industrial, economic and public health development of the area within its operation. And in order to carry out these functions the Corporation may establish, maintain and operate laboratories, experimental and research stations and farms for conducting experiments and research. This will give an idea of the comprehensive nature of the work entrusted to this Corporation in the Valley and the adjoining area which will be declared from time to time as its area of operation.

FLOOD CONTROL.

The Damodar River is notorious for the frequent flood damages it has caused. The river flows through the province of Bihar and Bengal and drains an area called, on account of its industrial potential, the Ruhr of India. The industries that will be located along the lower reaches of the valley must be protected from the ravages of flood. The main lines of communication connecting the important Port of Calcutta with the rest of India must not be damaged. The rich irrigable rice fields of Burdwan District must not be subjected to dangers of a flood. Last, but not the least, the city of Calcutta should never be threatened by a flood.

Flood control is, therefore, a very important aspect of this development. This will be obtained by constructing a number of dams across the Damodar River and its tributaries, to provide large storage reservoirs which will hold back the floods. These reservoirs will be kept partially empty during the flood season to hold the rushing storm waters which will be released later at a safe rate. The many dams together have a flood control storage of 3,569,000 acre feet. This capacity to absorb floods is sufficient to reduce a flood much larger than any under record and a peak flow of 1,800,000 cubic feet per second to a harmless 200.000 cubic feet per second.

GENERATION OF POWER.

The flood waters and the annual flow will be converted into a perennial flow and will also be harnessed to develop electric power. Electric power generating stations have been planned at all dams. The total installed capacity of all the hydro-electric stations put together will be about 200,000 K.W. As the amount of this power available varies with the season, a large thermal (steam) generating station with an installed capacity of 150,000 KW. will also be built. This hydro-steam combination will not only meet most of the load requirement in South Bihar and South-West Bengal but also form the backbone of the future inter-provincial electric power grid connecting the different provinces. The annual energy available from the hydro-electric stations alone will amount to 800,000,000 KW. hrs. Preliminary estimates indicate that the energy will be available for sale at very attractive rates which will rapidly advance industrialisation of the valley.

MORE FOOD PROSPECTS.

At present the Damodar River partially irrigates about 186.000 acres in the Burdwan District. During dry years when the monsoon fails, this area is not assured of sufficient water even in October. No water is available for any summer crop After the completion of the project sufficient water will be stored for release to meet the irrigation requirement of about 763,800 acres in the dictricts of Burdwan, Bankura, Hoogly and Howrah. Two crops will be assured where one grows now. Irrigation will also be available to a fairly large acreage in Bihar. To achieve this, in addition to the dams, there will be a barrage in the lower reaches of the Damodar from where the water will be diverted into a net-work of canals on both the banks of the river.

The main irrigation canal will be made navigable for large, low draft river craft. This canal will be provided with suitable berthing facilities and lock arrangements to enable through traffic at very economical rates between Calcutta and the neighbourhood of the regional coal fields. This additional means of transport will be of great value to the industrial development of the valley.

55 CRORES COST.

In addition, general development like water supply to towns and industries nearby, scientific management of soil, better methods of cultivation for different crops of model farms, afforestation of large areas, cheap electric power supply for rural areas, establishment of cottage industries, co-operative movement, fish culture, recreational facilities for industrial labour on the lakes formed by the reservoirs, malaria control and amenities to attract tourists will all be undertaken.

All this must be achieved and that too within a short time. Previously construction of a single dam has taken as much as ten years or even more. We must move faster. We want immediately more food, more power and more industries. It is, therefore, proposed to go in for the most modern methods of construction which will enable us to complete the scheme within a period of ten years if not earlier. This project when completed will cost the nation over Rs. 55 crores.

REHABILITATION.

Formation of reservoirs will submerge large number of villages and large areas of land. This is unfortunate, though inevitable in schemes of this nature. But the Central Government have assured all that rehabilitation of the displaced will be the first charge of the Corporation. Every attempt will be made to settle the displaced population under conditions superior to those under which they now live. Land with irrigation facilities will be found wherever possible. A great number will find employment in the construction of the project. Many will enter new industries. None will be left without a liberal compensation. Everyone in and near the valley will be benefited. Already detailed mineralogical survey has begun. Exploratory investigations to establish useful industries have been set on foot. It is hoped that with full co-operation of all concerned the Damodar Valley Corporation will introduce a new era of prosperity for the people of this most important part of the country in Bihar and West Bengal.

Mahadev Desai Social Workers' College

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 24, (API): A meeting of the Mahadev Desai Memorial Trust held under the presidentship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, India's Deputy Prime Minister, during his visit to Ahmedabad, decided to appoint paid social workers and to give friendships and scholarships to deserving students studying in Mahadev Desai Social Workers' College which is being conducted out of the fund.

The meeting also decided to issue a public appeal for further contributions to the Fund.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 24. (UPI): The Lucknow Municipal Board decided to stop slaughter of cows with the municipal limits. The Health Officer was directed to cancel the existing licenses for the same.

BOMBAY'S AID TO REFUGEES

Kher's Assurance To Sind Deputationists

BOMBAY, Jan. 24, (API): An assurance that the Government of Bombay would continue to do all that it could for the refugees was given by the Premier of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher when spokesmen of refugees from Sind met him on Saturday evening. Mr. Puri, Director-General of evacuees, Government of India, was also present.

While expressing his own and his Government's deepest sympathy for the refugees, the Premier emphasised numerous measures that the Government of Bombay had already taken to provide them with shelter and refugee students with education facilities. Government was also considering proposals to help the refugees to develop agricultural colonies in suitable areas of the province. Mr. Kher added that Government would be strictly impartial towards all communities and would ensure the peace of the city by meeting out punishment to evil doers irrespective of caste or creed.

RESTRICTIONS ON RAW COTTON

E. I. Cotton Association's Protest Against Increased Duty

BOMBAY, Jan 24 (A.P.I.): Describing the restrictions on raw cotton announced this week as "without parallel in their reaction on the cotton grower", the Board of the East India Cotton Association in a telegram to the Government to-day said, "The worst feature of these restrictions is that Government have thought fit to remove statutory floor which were a protection to growers' interests under certain unforseen contingencies.

The telegram said that not only should the floor be restored but it be increased.

Protesting against the increase in duty the Board said: "The policy of using exports of India's raw material for revenue purposes of the order of as much as Rs. 40 per bale, that is Rs. 80 per candy, amounting to about 16 per cent of the value of cotton is one which the Board submit can have most dangerous repercussions as a precedent. The doubling of export duty and curtailment of varieties that can be exported cannot add to either goodwill of the buyers abroad or to the market of Indian cotton abroad. The discrimination in treatment of cotton and piecegoods for export is obvious and requires Government's serious attention.

Industrialisation Of Bihar

PATNA, Jan. 22 (A.P.I.): The Provincial Board today decided to set up an Industrial Development and Financial Corporation to guide and finance industrial development schemes in Bihar. The Corporation will start with a capital of at least five crores, in which Government will have a controlling interest of at least 51 per cent of the shares.

The corporation will examine any industrial scheme which may be put forward either by the Government or by private capitalists of jointly by both and will decide upon the feasibility of the same in the light of expert opinion, after which it may undertake either to finance such schemes wholly or to advise the Government to float loans if its own resources are insufficient for the purpose.

A Committee has been set up to draft a Constitution in consultation with the Bihar Government and leading businessmen and to submit the same to the Development Board within three months.

The Provincial Development Board has also decided that lac, Mica, superphosphate, urea, formalin, aluminium and machine tool industry are to be owned and managed by the Bihar Government, while iron and steel are to be Government of India's enterprise. Labour also is to be associated with the management of industry and the Board contemplates having one Labour representatives on each Industrial Board.

CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Posh Shud 14, 2004.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 13, 1367.
Parsi: Amardad 24, 1317.
Sunrise: 7-15 a.m. Sunset: 18-27 p.m.

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY TEXTILE TECHNICAL AND SUPERVISORY STAFF UNION: General meeting of members today (Sunday) at the Podar College at 9-30 a.m. to consider the demands to be placed before the Millowners' Association. Shri Asoka Mehta, the President of the Union, will preside.

EDUCATIONAL FILM SHOW: Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar Balkan-Ji-Bari, in Lecture Hall of the Shakuntla Kantilal Ishwarlal Jain Girls School, today (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m.

BOMBAY FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION: Soviet Film "Professor Mamlok" at Plaza Cinema, Dadar, B.B.C.I., today (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

JOGESHWARI ENGLISH SCHOOL: Annual social gathering and prize distribution today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at Shantaram Mangesh Hall, Saraswati Bagh, Jogeshwari.

DRAVIDANAND RATIONAL SOCIETY, DHARAVI: Fourth annual day celebrations at S.I.A.D. Mahajana Sangh Maidan, Dharavi, today (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Reason and Intuition" is the subject of a public lecture to be delivered today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

KITTE BHANDARI AIKYA-VARDHAK MANDALI: Social gathering to celebrate 59th Foundation Day at the Kitte Bhandari Hall, Gokhale Road (North), Dadar today (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

GOVT. GRAIN SHOP EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION: Extraordinary meeting of members today (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the C.K.P. Hall, Lady Jamshedji Road, Shivaji Park.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Lecture by Pandit Mahendrachandra today (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. at Samaj Mandir, Fort.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. P. P. Joshi's lectures on "Elementary Astrology" at 4 p.m. and Jyotishacharya Y. K. Pradhan's lecture on "Natal Astrology" at 5 p.m. today (Sunday) at the Liberty High School, Princess Street.

MUSLIM SOCIAL WORKERS' GROUP: To celebrate the birthday of the Prophet Mohamed a cosmopolitan social gathering of the Muslim Social Workers' Group today (Sunday) at the Group Hall, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

B.P.T. EMPLOYEES UNION: Urgent general meeting of the workers today (Sunday) at 2 p.m. at the Kamgar Sadan Hall, Mazagaon.

AT YOU TOMORROW: Debate —"Colony-living has done more harm than good to the Parsi Community" at Youths' Own Union—YOU—tomorrow (Monday) at Cama Oriental Institute's (Library) Hall at 6-15 p.m.

WORKERS RALLY: Under the auspices of the Socialist Party (Bombay) a Workers' Rally will be held at Kamgar Maidan today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. to support the cause of the workers of the Port Trust.

PUBLIC MEETING OF CHRISTIANS: Under the auspices of the Socialist Party (Bombay) a public meeting of Christians will be held today (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at the Nagpada, Neighbourhood House, Byculla, when Messrs. S. B. De Silva, J. Saldhana, Asoka Mehta, Adam Adil and M. Harris will speak on the ensuing Municipal Elections.

TODAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, Jan. 26.

BOMBAY—1

244 m.— (1,231 kc/s) 7-30 a.m. Govind Kurwalikar (Vocal) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Bimal Mukerjee (Sitar) 9-0 Govind Kurwalikar (Bhavgeeten) 9-15 Zawwar Husain (Thumri) 9-30 Krishna Udyavarkar (Geeto) 8-15 Film Music 11-45 Musical Feature (G) by N. Pathak.

12-15 p.m. B. R. Deodhar (Vocal) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Vilayat Husain (Lachari Todi) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch Hour 4-20 Ramnathkar (Shree) 4-50 Bhajan (Ramdas) 5-0 Bimal Mukerjee (Sitar) 5-15 Programme (M) or children, 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Govind Kurwalikar (Bhavgeeten) 6-30 Krishna Udyavarkar (Purvi) 7-0 Kannada Songs 7-10 Local.

7-15 p.m. Bimal Mukerjee (Sitar) 7-30 B. R. Deodhar (Vocal) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Reading from poems of G. L. Thokal 8-45 Boopak (G) by Umashankar Joshi 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 BBC News 9-40 Musical Interlude 9-45 Adr Orchestra 10-0 Concerto Hour.

VARIATIONS

41.44 m.— (7,240 kc/s) 7-40 a.m. Raag Lalat.

41.44 m.— (7,240 kc/s) 5-45 p.m. Kannada Songs 6-15 Rural Listeners.

61.48 m.— (4,880 kc/s) 8-0 p.m. Krishna Udyavarkar (Geeto) 8-15 Govind Kurwalikar (Bhavgeeten) 9-0 Vilayat Husain (Purbi) 9-30 Zawwar Husain (Ghazal Dagh) 10-0 B. R. Deodhar (Khayal Shahana aur Adana) 10-30 Vilayat Husain (Vocal).

MINISTERIAL SERVICE EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following is the list of the roll numbers of candidates, in order of merit, who have qualified at the Ministerial Service (I & II Divisions) Examination held in May, 1947. A few of the candidates have not yet submitted their age and educational certificates to the Commission. Such candidates will not be appointed unless they submit the documents immediately.

2279 1609 3506 3942 2243 1509 1690
2065 4421 4279 2868 3818 1673 3068
3199 2984 4225 1610 2499 3069 4614
3717 1715 1162 2912 2924 3613 2589
3426 2814 3874 3605 3545 871 1689 2865
2894 3505 1142 3900 3112 2420 2248
3318 3868 3333 3620 1705 1194 81 2916
3047 4054 3681 1561 1653 1564 3090 4291
1920 899 2247 140 3113 780 1890 3524
4393 1944 2944 2771 2871 2683 2024 2009
2899 3014 3950 3930 4208 3665 1649
2196 4526 3603 3899 2043 3207 1783
3142 1644 3157 2357 2937 3782 153 3504
4320 3884 4213 3209 3135 1611 1795
4045 60 2893 4027 1932 1278 3996 1111
4271 2607 4465 473 2317 4395 1676 3266
2686 1647 2176 3565 3091 1563 2797
4270 62 230 4471 4280 3015 796 3846
4354 1752 2675 1106 3148 1754 3730
4032 4077 3792 2339 2769 3615 372 4506
4352 4157 2177 1596 1136 2386 2264 2923
2928 1603 3173 3692 3686 3967 129 4333
4230 4121 2730 646 3847 4228 2936
3909 3749 1481 2283 4106 2113 1605
4233 425 3838 29 227 3436 3832 4489
3151 2843 3476 3264 4062 3106 2325
3100 2840 3852 4173 1909 1902 3580
2576 410 353 4029 3679 4322 2958 348
4162 4178 354 2917 4524 2760 3188 2218
3359 4523 2104 3698 4253 3246 1956
4491 686 4462 3952 825 330 3921 1729
1961 1411 1674 3551 2108 2093 2587
2155 1846 3791 2132 3278 3943 3654
3206 64 2957 1703 4323 1701 1908 3152
3583 383 2087 1626 3695 2403 1557
554 3870 79 2670 4586 475 3643 2103
837 4472 2166 3719 2157 4200 4285
2050 1864 4546 3490 2850 3074 296
3955 1183 4796 849 45 2091 1847 3139
1997 3092 3614 297 3441 2922 1883
4100 3291 1964 456 1905 4540 238 488
3085 4510 2161 3895 4205 379 2033
4460 4265 3710 4573 1658 3236 3931
3220 2707 713 2946 3885 4693 3887
3066 2673 3070 3845 1971 3893 3213
3045 2323 4438 2949 2066 653 2932 146
24 1062 3956 4453 4389 3387 1576 343
2418 542 2340 3269 4690 1886 2432 3678
1761 4585 1137 315 3851 2907 4072 2336
3726 2626 163 2925 3821 570 3541 2497
1750 193 4134 2018 4065 4371 1417 1681
1900 2731 1935 4595 1888 1290 3279
3628 2162 2918 1984 2167 85 2348 719
411 2511 3626 1788 2798 3442 2684
4430 978 1582 1711 3200 3980 1766 161
3267 4356 645 2142 4188 420 538 468
3708 437 1351 1697 3186 1487 2067
2786 2338 43 3503 3388 4239 4519 2793
3728 301 209 980 1672 4102 4348 399
3263 3861 2352 2031 1566 3526 303
2581 3587 2027 2004 4232 4366 4610
3281 3596 2674 2727 2344 3655 447 2738
2574 3624 4277 396 3510 3001 1346 4182
4554 1860 3119 2834 3606 4243 1915
3058 1560 4052 2818 4685 3046 1129
549 4514 4156 406 3951 4080 3018 3770
295 3815 736 2523 3096 2080 1659 3974.

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS

In commemoration of the Independence Day (January 26th) Celebrations tomorrow (Monday), the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has arranged the following programme:—

8 a.m. Central Flag Salutation at the Congress House Compound.

6 p.m. Public Meeting at Congress House compound.

The Congress appeals to public to display the National Flag on business and residential buildings.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay received Mr. Y. K. Puri.

Rani Maharaj Singh received Mrs. Roshan A. Bharucha, Mrs. Sulochana Mody, Mrs. B. C. Dutt and Mrs. H. C. D. Irwin.

His Excellency attended the finals of the Wrestling Tournament at Gilder Tank, where he was received by Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, President of the Bombay Physical Culture Association.

CITY MUSLIMS CELEBRATE PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY

Dr. Hamied's Call For Banishment Of Violence From Their Midst

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"It is not religion but irreligion that is at the root of mass massacres in the country," observed Dr. K. A. Hamied, presiding over a huge meeting of the city Muslims in the compound of the Anjumane Islam High School, this evening in celebration of the Prophet Day. The meeting was held under the auspices of over 140 Muslim societies of the city and was addressed by speakers belonging to all the communities. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, who was expected to address the gathering could not come due to heavy pressure of work.

Dr. Hamied said that the differences among various religions were superficial and not real. God was one and His message given to the world through different prophets was the same in essence, namely, the message of love and truth.

Dr. Hamied quoted from different scriptures to indicate that all religions were based on the solid foundations of good thoughts, good words and good deeds. No man believing in God could ever kill, torture or even harm another human being. What was happening in the country in the name of religion was a complete negation of true religion. He therefore called upon them all to banish violence from their midst and be true to the spirit of religion.

Others also spoke on the occasion.

Muslims all over the city celebrated today the birthday of Prophet Mahomed amid great rejoicings. It being a public holiday all the markets, government offices, factories and business houses of the city remained closed.

ADDITIONAL CIVIL COURT FOR BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Jan. 23. (API): A bill to established an additional civil court for greater Bombay has been published in the Bombay Government gazette of January 23.

The proposal for the establishment of a city civil court for Bombay has been engaging the attention of the public and of the Government for over 50 years. During this period, there has been a growing demand for the establishment of such court and a draft bill closely modified upon the Madras City Civil Court Act 1892 was even published by Government in the year 1931 recently, Mr. P.M. Lad I.C.S. was appointed on special duty to make a report on this proposal.

On examining the report the Government considers that it is desirable to establish a city civil court for greater Bombay with a peculiary jurisdiction of Rs. 10,000 in the first instance. The daraft bill is intended to give effect to the Government's decision in this matter.

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will celebrate Independence Day (Jan. 26) with flag salutations in the morning throughout the City by the D.C.Cs., T.C.Cs., and other public bodies and associations. The central Flag Salutation will take place at the Congress House at 8 a.m. and at 6 p.m. there will be a public meeting at the People's Jinnah Hall when Shri M. Y. Nurie, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. will preside and the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil and Shri P. R. Lele will speak. All are cordially invited.

The public may display National Flags on business and residential buildings on that day.

STRIKE NOTICE SERVED ON WALLACE FLOUR MILLS

The retrenched workers of the Wallace Flour Mill, have not been paid gratuity recommended by the Adjudicator of the Industrial Tribunal although it is now nearly 5 months since they were retrenched from service. The Union has therefore served a strike notice on the Management to pay the gratuity in terms of the decision of the Tribunal of the Industrial Court within 14 days failing which all the workers working at present would go on strike.

POONA JOURNALISTS ASSN.

POONA, Jan. 24, (A.P.I.): At the annual meeting of the Poona Journalists Association held here today the following office bearers were elected for the new year 1948-49:—

President: Mr. H. M. Joshi; Vice-Presidents: Mr. N. V. Kinkar, Mr. S. G. Gokhale and Mr. D. V. Divekar; Working President: Mr. M. V. Sane; Treasurer: Mr. D. P. Ranade, Secretaries: Mr. K. N. Soman and Mr. A. V. Patil; Executive Committee: Mr. J. Tilak, Mr. P. D. Abhyankar, Mr. D. B. Mahaime, Mr. L. S. Kelkar and Mr. D. R. Sane.

REFORMS FOR BARODA

Agreement With People's Leaders On Fundamental Issues

BARODA, Jan. 24, (API): Satisfactory progress has been made in the negotiations between the Baroda State Government and the Prajamandal which commenced here yesterday and it is learnt, agreement has been reached on all fundamental issues, especially the long-range arrangement provided for in the new reforms.

Darbar Gopaldas Desai, spokesman of the Prajamandal who has been in communication with the Maharaja of Baroda since the Prajamandal's rejection of the reforms, had an interview with His Highness yesterday, and had a "full and frank" discussion.

Darbar Gopaldas Desai had prolonged discussions with the Dewan Mr. S. A. Sudhalkar also last evening and this morning. These talks, it is understood, centred round the composition and scope of the Constituent Assembly. According to "tentative decisions" taken the present Dhara Sabha (Legislative Assembly), will take over the functions of constitution-making, with certain alterations in its composition, pending new elections

Baroda Move For State University

BARODA Jan. 24, (API): The Government of Baroda have appointed a Ten-Man Committee to examine the feasibility of establishing a university for the state.

Mr. K. M. Munshi and Sir R. P. Masani will work as chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Committee.

Amnesty For Indore Politicals

INDORE, Jan. 24, (UPI): Mr. Laxmansingh Chauhan, leader of the Mazdoor Sangh, who interviewed the Ruler of the State yesterday, told the United Press of India that His Highness had agreed to withdraw all cases pending against political workers in the State, remove gag on newspapers and release political prisoners.

He revealed that an announcement to this effect would be made on January 26 the Independence Day. It is understood January 26 will be declared a public holiday. On that auspicious day the Maharaja will hoist the National Flag on the Fort, Headquarters of the State Army.

Gwalior Proclahation Sequel

(From Our Correspondent)

GWALIOR, Jan. 23.

Following the proclamation of the Maharaja regarding the establishment of Responsible Government, the Gwalior State Congress Working Committee has authorised its President Pandit Liladhar Joshi to hold the office of Chief Minister of the proposed Interim popular Government and to select his colleagues for the cabinet.

Nehru Commends 'One World' Ideal

AMENDMENT TO CR. P. CODE

Provision For Separate Sessions Court

BOMBAY, Jan. 23 (A.P.I.)—A Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in its application to the Province of Bombay, has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of January 23.

The object of the Bill is to constitute a separate Sessions Court by making suitable amendments in the relevant provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In constituting this Court, which will generally follow the procedure of the Sessions Court in the mofussil, all the privileges which an accused person in Greater Bombay enjoys at present in the matter of criminal trials have been left entirely unimpaired. Power has been given to hear appeals from the decisions of Presidency Magistrates, so as to make the practice in this matter uniform throughout the province.

Soviet Holds Up Br. Military Train

BERLIN, Jan. 24 (Reuter): The British Military night train from Berlin to the British zone of Germany was prevented from crossing into the British zone at the Soviet zone frontier to-day and shunted into a siding on Russian orders.

The Commander of the train had refused to allow Soviet guards to break seals on the train doors and inspect the papers of German passengers.

A British Army announcement said protests had been lodged and the matter was being taken up by the British Control Commission with the Soviet Military administration.

British passengers on the train, which was held in a siding at Marienborn, on the Russian side of the zonal frontier, were due to be transferred to the day train from Berlin. No indication was given of what would happen to the night train's German passengers, who presumably would remain aboard until the Russians allowed the train to proceed.

(Continued from Col. 4)

forced upon you except to some extent of course by the compulsion of events which none of us can ignore. Do not think that you are outsiders here, for you are as much flesh and blood of India as anyone else, and you have every right to share in what India has to offer. But those who seek rights must share in the obligations also. Indeed if the duties and obligations are accepted, then rights flow of themselves.

I invite you as free citizens of free India to play your role in the building up of this great country and to be sharers, in common with others, in the triumphs and setbacks alike that may come our way. The present with all its unhapiness and misery will pass. It is the future that counts, more specially to the young, and it is that future that beckons to you. How will you answer that call?"

Down With Theocracy & Narrow Nationalism

Call To Aligarh Students To Share India's Magnificent & Proud Heritage

ALIGARH, JAN. 24 (A.P.I.): PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, DELIVERING THE CONVOCATION ADDRESS AT THE ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY TODAY AGAIN REPELLED THE CHARGE THAT INDIA DESIRED "TO STRANGLE AND CRUSH PAKISTAN AND TO FORCE IT INTO A REUNION WITH INDIA."

No Reunion

Saying that there was "no going back in history", Pandit Nehru added: "If today, by any chance, I was offered a reunion of India and Pakistan, I would decline it for obvious reasons. I do not want to carry the burden of Pakistan's great problems. I have enough of my own."

Any closer association, Pandit Nehru concluded, must come out of 'a normal process.'

Basic Objective

India's Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru told the students of the Aligarh Muslim University here today that although many of his old dreams had been shattered by recent events, "yet the basic objective still holds and I have seen no reason to change it."

"That objective" said Pandit Nehru "is to build up a free India of high ideals and noble endeavour where there is equality of opportunity for all and where many variegated streams of thought and culture meet together to form a mighty river of progress and advancement for her people."

WHERE WE STAND

Pandit Nehru said "I have come back to Aligarh and to this University after a long interval. We have been separated not only by this distance of time but also by a distance of spirit and outlook. I do not quite know where you, or for the matter of that most of us, stand today, for we have gone through convulsions and heartbreaks which have no doubt created in many of us doubts and disillusionment. While the present is full of uncertainty, the future is even more shrouded and difficult to pierce. Nevertheless, we have to face this present and try to mould the future. We have to see, each one of us, where we stand and what we stand for. Without a stout anchor of faith in the future we will drift in the present and life itself would have no objective worth striving for.

"I have accepted the invitation of your Vice-Chancellor with pleasure, for I wanted to meet all of you and to probe somewhat into your minds and to let you have a glimpse of my own mind. We have to understand each other, and if we cannot agree about everything, we must at least agree to differ, and know where we agree and where we differ.

HUMILIATION OF SPIRIT

For every sensitive human being in India, the last six months have brought pain and sorrow, and what is worst of all, a humiliation of the spirit. It has been bad enough for those who are old in years and experienced, but I often wonder how the young feel who, at the threshold of their lives, have seen and experienced catastrophe and disaster. They will no doubt, survive it for you it is resilient; but it may well be that they will carry the mark of it for the rest of their days. Perhaps if we are wise and strong enough to think and act rightly even now, we might succeed in erasing that mark.

FAITH IN INDIA'S FUTURE

Pandit Nehru emphasised that in spite of everything, he had a firm faith in India's future. "Indeed if I did not have it, it would not be possible for me to function effectively."

Pandit Nehru said: "I am proud of India not only because of her ancient magnificent heritage but also because of her remarkable capacity to add to it by keeping the doors and windows of her mind and spirit open to fresh and invigorating winds from distant lands. India's strength has been twofold; her own innate culture which flowered through the ages, and her capacity to draw from other sources and add this to her own. She was far too strong to be submerged by outside streams, and she was too wise to isolate herself from them and so there is a continuing synthesis in India's real history, and the many political changes which have taken place have had little effect on the growth of this variegated and yet essentially unified culture.

"I have said that I am proud of our inheritance and our ancestors who gave an intellectual and cultural pre-eminence to India. How do you feel about this past? Do you feel that you are also sharers in it and inheritors of it and therefore proud of something that belongs to you as much as to me? Or do you feel alien to it and pass it by without understanding it or feeling that strange thrill which comes from the realisation that we are the trustees and inheritors of this vast treasure? I ask you these questions because in recent years many forces have been at play diverting peoples' minds into wrong channels and trying to pervert the course or history. You are Muslims and I am a Hindu. We may adhere to different religious faiths or to none; but that does not take away from that cultural inheritance that is yours as well as mine. The past holds us together; why should the present or the future divide us in spirit?

"Political changes produce certain results. But the essential changes are in the spirit and outlook of a nation. What has troubled me very greatly during these past months and year is not the political changes but rather the creeping sense of a change of spirit which created enormous barriers between us.

NO PLAYING WITH GEOGRAPHY & HISTORY!

The attempt to change the spirit of India was a reversal of the historic process through which we had been passing for long ages past and it is because we tried to reverse the current of history that disaster overwhelmed us. We cannot easily play about with geography or with the powerful trends which make history. And it is infinitely worse if we make hatred and violence the springs of action.

"Pakistan has come into being, rather unnaturally, I think, but nevertheless representing the urges of large numbers of persons. I believe that this development has been a throwback, but we accepted it in good faith. I wanted you to understand clearly what our present view is. We have been charged with desiring to strangle and crush Pakistan and to force it into a reunion with India. That charge, as many others is based on fear and a complete misunderstanding of our attitude. I believe that, for a variety of reasons, it is inevitable that India and Pakistan should draw closer to one another, or else they will come into conflict. There is no middle way, for we have known each other too long to be indifferent neighbours. I believe indeed that in the present context of the world, India must develop a closer union with many other neighbouring countries. But all this does not mean any desire to strangle or compel Pakistan. Compulsion there can never be, and an attempt to disrupt Pakistan would recoil to India's disadvantage. If we had wanted to break Pakistan, why did we agree to the partition? It was easier to prevent it than instead of trying to do so now after that has happened. There is no going back in History. As a matter of fact, it is to India's advaltage that Pakistan should be a secure and prosperous state with which we can develop close and friendly relations.

WOULD DECLINE REUNION

If today, by any chance I was offered a re-union of India and Pakistan, I would decline it for obvious reason. I do not want to carry the burden of Pakistan's great problems. I have enough of my own. Any closer association must come out of a normal process and in a friendly way which does not end Pakistan as a state but makes it an equal part of a larger Union in which several countries might be associated.

NO THEOCRATIC STATE

"I have spoken of Pakistan because that subject must be in your minds and you would like to know what our attitude towards it is. Your minds are probably in a fluid state at present. Not knowing which way to look and what to do. All of us have to be clear about our basic allegiance to certain ideas. Do we believe in a national state which includes people of all religions and shades of opinion and is essentially a secular state, or do we believe in the religious theocratic conception of a state which considers people of other faiths as something beyond the pale? That is an odd question to ask, for the idea of a religious or theocratic state was given up by the world some centuries ago and has no place in the mind of modern man. And yet the question has to be put in India today, for many of us have tried to jump back to a past age. I have no doubt that whatever our individual answers might be, it is not possible for us to go back to a conception that the world has outlived and that is completely out of tune with modern conceptions.

TOWARDS INTERNATIONALISM

So far as India is concerned, I can speak with some certainty that we shall proceed on secular and national lines in keeping with the powerful trends towards internationalism. Whatever confusion the present may contain, in the future India will be a land, as in the past, of many faiths equally honoured and respected, but of one national outlook, not I hope a narrow nationalism living in its own shell but rather the tolerant creative Nationalism which, believing in itself and the genius of its people, takes full part in the establishment of an international order. The only ultimate aim we can have is that of one world.

ONLY ALTERNATIVE

That seems a far cry today with warring groups and reparations fat and shouting of World War Number Three. Yet despite all this shouting, that is the only aim that we can keep in view, for the alternative to world co-operation is world disaster.

BITTER FRUITS OF COMMUNALISM

"We must cultivate this broad outlook and not be led away by others' narrowness into becoming narrow in spirit and outlook ourselves. We have had enough of what has been called communalism in this country and we have tasted of its bitter and piosonous fruit. It is time that we put an end to it. For my part, I do not like the intrusion of this communal spirit anywhere, and least of all in educational institutions. Education is meant to free the spirit of man and not to imprison it in set frames. I do not like this university being called the Muslim University just as I do not like the Benares University to be called the Hindu University. That does not mean that a university should not specialise in particular cultural subjects and studies. I think it is right that this university should lay special stress on certain aspects of Islamic thought and culture.

RIGHTS & OBLIGATIONS

"I want you to think about these problems and come to your own conclusions. These conclusions cannot be

(Continued in Col. 1)

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FIGHTING KNOCK BY HARDSTAFF

M. C. C. Versus West Indies

BRIDGETOWN (BARBADOS), Jan. 23 (Reuter).—In spite of a fighting innings of 98 by Joe Hardstaff, who defied the West Indies attack for more than four hours, England failed by 43 runs to reach their opponents total of 296 when the first Test match was resumed today, the third day.

Hardstaff was the only English batsman who could stand up to the steady bowling of the West Indies although late in the innings Evans, the Kent wicket-keeper had a bright knock of 26, which included five sparkling fours.

England had to struggle for runs against a keen West Indies field which was cleverly placed by Headley.

When England's attack went into action it was the West Indies who had to struggle for runs. Some brilliant bowling by Richard Howorth, the Worcestershire all-rounder, had the batsmen in trouble and he took the first three wickets in eight overs for 20 runs with only 71 on the board.

These wickets sent back three of West Indies' best batsmen. He had C. L. Walcott, who made 120 for Barbados against the M.C.C. in the first match of the tour, caught for 16, while Stollmeyer and Gomez, who both made good scores in the first innings, were out for 31 and zero respectively.

Laker then clean bowled Weeks at 87 but Goddard and Christiani stayed and when stumps were drawn, the home team had made 117 for 4 in their second innings.

WEST INDIES (First Innings) .. 296

ENGLAND (First Innings): Robertson lbw Williams 80, W. Place c Gomez b Goddard 12, D. Brookes b Jones 10, Hardstaff b Williams 98, Howorth c Goddard b Ferguson 14, Evans b Jones 26, Laker c Walcott b Jones 2, Tremlett not out 0, Extras 6, Total 253.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Jones 25.2|6|54|4; Gaskin 11|0|30|0; Williams 33|3|51|3; Goddard 21|6|49|1; Ferguson 14|1|52|1; Headley 6|1|11|0.

WEST INDIES (Second Innings): Stollmeyer c Evans b Howorth 31, Walcott c Ikin b Howorth 16, Weekes b Laker 25, Gomez st. Evans b Howorth 0, Goddard not out 9, Christiani not out 28, Extras 8, Total (for four wickets) 117.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Tremlett 6|0|21|0; Cranston 3|1|4|0; Laker 16|6|37|1; Ikin 4|0|6|0; Howorth 13|3|41|3.

SNOOKER CHAMPIONSHIP

CALCUTTA, Jan 24, (A.P.I.): In the quarter-finals of the Amateur snooker championship of India last night M. M. Begg beat Mr. C. Hirjee by three frames to two. Begg played an exceedingly good game and his positional play was faultless.

In the amateur billiards championship, V. R. Freer beat C. Malone by 1652 points to 705. Freer beat the record set up recently by Wilson Jones for the highest total scored in this year's tournament.

LONDON MUSLIMS CELEBRATE BIRTH OF PROPHET

LONDON, Jan. 24. (Reuter): There was nothing more striking in the history of the world than the feeling of brotherhood that went with Islam, Sheikh A Yusuf Ali declared when London Muslims last night celebrated the birth of the prophet over 1,300 years ago. Sheikh Yusuf Ali said that the religion, begun in a neglected corner of the world by a man who was persecuted, attacked and driven out of his own city, had spread everywhere until there was a little of it in the London of today.

Sheikh Yusuf Ali described how the personality of the phophet permeates Islamic countries with feelings of brotherhood and an innate civilisation.

Races Postponed To Today

BOMBAY, Jan. 24, (A.P.I.): Today's Bombay races have been postponed to tomorrow, Sunday, January 25, due to weather conditions.

Australia's Highest Test Total

Make 674 In First Knock: Hasset Misses Double Century By Two Runs

INDIA'S TRAGIC START: LOSE TWO WICKETS FOR SIX RUNS

ADELAIDE, Jan. 24 (Reuter). (By Duleepsinhji, Reuter's special correspondent with the Indian team).

Hassett, brilliant and full of delightful strokes, drove home the advantage gained by the Bradman-Barnes partnership. He and Miller, playing the Indian bowling with the greatest ease, gave India little hope of cheap wickets.

India, losing a heaven-sent opportunity of running out Hassett, paid a big price for the failure. Hassett gave a possible chance at the wicket later, but deflected the ball wide and gave Sen little chance.

HASSET-MILLER PARTNERSHIP

Miller gave Hassett excellent support with forcing strokes in front of the wicket. Hassett and Miller took the core from 361 to 503.

Miller was unlucky to chop a low ball on to his wickets. Balls kept low at one end, Rangachari getting a couple of wickets with balls which did not rise. Rangachari bowled steadily throughout the innings and fully deserved four wickets for his toil and accuracy. McCool and Johnson played a useful innings, and Toshack nearly succeeded in allowing Hassett to complete his double century.

INDIA'S TASK

The Indian bowlers and fielders stood up fairly well to a gruelling task. India were up against a far superior team on th ewicket conditions, and very weakness stood out clearly. Slips with feet wide apart and hands on knees were hardly in a suitable position to hold catches. Phadkar, Mankad and Hazare bowled as well as the batsmen permitted. Amarnath's inability to bowl handicapped the team, but no Indian bowler would have made any great difference, except perhaps Nayudu.

The Indian ground fielding was good, although not as lively as yesterday's which is easily understood.

India lost two wickets cheaply, but all three big scorers have still to bat. I hope India at least fight well.

DETAILS OF PLAY

India's cricketers faced another day of warm sunshine, this time with a listless cross-breeze, when the second day of the fourth Test match opened this morning. They also faced an Australian team entrenched on a solid position with an easy-paced wicket with several good batsmen still available to augment the overnight total of 370 for three wickets.

Before play started there were indications that another big crowd would be present and spectators yesterday were certainly intrigued by the gallant fight of India under heart-breaking bowling conditions.

Phadkar and Rangachari opened the bowling with the new ball and Miller turned Phadkar for two before surviving an appeal for l.b.w. Hassett took two with a late cut which bounded over the second slips head and then stole a cheeky single from Rangachari. Miller mistimed a well pitched ball from Rangachari and then edged one through the gully for a single. Rangachari was bowling good-length and direction to an off-field and sometimes made the ball lift. The first fifteen minutes brought 16 runs. Hassett reached his fifty when he hooked Rangachari for four—his fifth in the half century—having then batted for 70 minutes. Miller straight-drove Phadkar for five, all run, Sarwate having along chased to cut off the ball going towards the long boundary. Hassett and Miller were both stroking freely and together took 14 from a Rangachari over, including boundaries from a coverdrive, an on-drive and a pull. The 400 appeared when the innings had lasted five hours twenty-three minutes.

From the first six overs, Hassett and Miller took 43 runs which resulted in a double change with Mankad and Hazare taking over with the total 413.

Hassett when 59 escaped being run-out owing to a fielding blunder. He and Miller were at one end when Gul Mahomed returned the ball to Sen but too high and Hassett had time to dawdle back. Actually, there was a doubt whether the batsmen had crossed and Hassett was prepared to walk off.

Mankad and Hazare reduced the scoring rate but wickets were sadly needed. Mankad was able to turn the ball and his first four overs yielded only six runs.

MASTER OF SITUATION.

Miller swung Hazare over the square-leg fence and the famous Services pair were completely masters of the situation. Miller reached his fifty in 75 minutes with an on-side single and the partnership was worth a 100 when it had lasted 83 minutes.

The Indians had bad news when it was learned that Amarnath might not be able to bowl owing to shoulder muscle trouble.

The first boundary off Mankad came in his seventh over when Hassett reached the fence with a cover-drive.

HASSETT REACHES CENTURY.

Rangachari replaced Hazare at 475 and Sarwate took over from Mankad to complete the double change. Pulling Sarwate for four off a full toss, Hassett reached 96, then his score crept to 99. In the last over before lunch, he straight-drove Sarwate for a single to reach his century.

This incduded 8 fours and had taken 161 minutes Miller was then 63 and the total 494 when Lunch was taken.

A crowd of 20,000 saw Rangachari and Sarwate resume the bowling after lunch and Hassett pulled a full toss from Sarwate for two to bring up the 500 in 395 minutes. In Rangachari his second over—his 25th of the match—Miller played late at a ball which he choped hard on to his stumps and the much-needed wicket was secured with the total 503. This pair had put on 142 for the fourth wicket in 113 minutes.

Neil Harvey, making his test debut at 19, came in and opened with a single by square-cutting Sarwate. In Rangachari's next over, Harvey was beaten by the swing and edged the ball up in the air but luckily it fell between the wicket-keeper and first slip. Hassett meanwhile continued on his immaculate way and square-cut Sarwate for four. Harvey played one glorious stroke to late-cut Rangachari for four and even the bowler joined in the clapping. But he had his revenge two balls later, when, at 523 and Harvey attempting to turn the ball to leg, Rangachari claimed another wicket this time leg-before.

SCOREBOARD

AUSTRALIA (First Innings)

Barnes lbw Mankad	112
Morris b Phadkar	7
Bradman b Hazare	201
Hasselt (not out)	198
Miller b Rangachari	67
Neil Harvey lbw Rangachari	13
McCool b Phadkar	27
Ian Johnson b Rangachari	22
Ray Lindwall b Rangachari	2
D. Tallon lbw Mankad	1
Toshack lbw Hazare	8
Extras (byes 8, legbyes 6, No balls 2 Phadkar)	16
Total	674

FALL OF WICKETS: One for 20; two for 256; three for 361; four for 503; five for 523; six for 576, seven for 634; eight for 640; nine for 641.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Phadkar	15	0	74	2
Amarnath	9	0	42	0
Rangachari	41	5	141	4
Mankad	43	8	170	2
Sarwate	22	1	121	0
Hazare	22.3	1	110	2

INDIA (First Innings)

Mankad (not out)	3
Sarwate b Miller	1
Sen b Miller	0
Extras	2
Total for two wickets	6

The first and second wicket fell at six.

Lindsay Hassett.....unbeaten with 198.

American Bases In Indonesia

LONDON, Jan. 24 (UPI): According to a Tass report from Jakarta, Americans and the Dutch have drawn up a programme for mapping out the islands of Indonesia: New aerodromes have been prepared in many islands for American planes.

The mapping which will commence early in February is to be completed by June, the report adds.

"Gandhi Nagar" For Madras

MADRAS, Jan. 24, (A.P.I.): "Gandhi Nagar" is the name of the new colony to be built up in spacious area adjoining the Adyar river opposite the Theosophical Society, comprising over 130 acres. The colony is proposed to be raised by the Madras Co-operative Housing Construction Society and will have about 332 houses with modern and social amenities. The foundation stone of the colony was laid last evening by Mr. O.P. Ramaswami Reddiar, the premier.

Inquiry Into Bradman's Allegations?

ADELAIDE Jan 24, (Reuter): The South Australian branch of the Journalists Association has called a special meeting for Tuesday to discuss the attitude taken by Don Bradman in regard to the reporting of his speech to the Legacy Club here on Thursday.

A suggestion will be discussed that the Cricket Board of Control be asked for a joint committee inquiry into Bradman's allegations.

CONGRATS RANGACHARI

MADRAS, Jan. 24, (API): Mr. C. P. Johnstone, President of the Madras Cricket Association, and Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao, Hon. Secretary, have sent a cable to Rangachari in Australia, congratulating him on his "excellent performance" in the fourth test match.

ENCOURAGE COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Manufacturers of "Fancy Folding Fans" made of Palmyrah leaves, artistically cut and coloured, painted with two National Flags with the words Jai Hind on one side and "Union of India" on the other side.

(1) Fans With National Flags..... Rs. 36—1 Gross.
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MATRIMONIAL.

A foreign qualified Hindu youth holding a high Government post wants a match of a family of a high position in public, Government or in business. Caste and money no consideration. Please correspond in full family particulars to Box No. 7905, "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a house-surgeon. Salary 100-5/1-175, D. A. 25 with no quarters, no private practice. Apply immediately, to Sevashram Broach. (7039)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Selling Agents for Silk Saris. Vamaco Industries, Juhi 23, Kanpur. (7932)

Wanted Gents and Ladies really interested in selling shares of a well known dividend paying progressive Electrical Engineering and Industrial concern of Calcutta. For particulars please write to Bharat Shilpi Sangha Ltd. Managing Agents, 16, Russa Road, Calcutta, 26. (7048)

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted a reconditioned Cotton Mill Spinning Plant with about 3,000 spindles with full preparatories. Please supply particulars to Box No. 7047 "Bombay Chronicle."

INVESTMENT.

Assam Tea Co., Ltd.—A few 6% Tax free Pref. shares of Rs. 100 of the above Company are available at par. Please enquire Bengal Share Dealers' Syndicate Ltd., 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. (7026A)

National Nutriments Ltd. A few 7½% Tax Free Pref. Shares of the above Company are available at par. Please enquire Bengal Share Dealers' Syndicate Ltd., 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. (7026)

MOTOR-DRIVING

Motor-Driving Taught on (our-car or our-car) within two weeks time. **Gents and Ladies guaranteed for** licence. Apply sharp Box No. 7995 "Bombay Chronicle."

BUSINESS

Opportunity: Our established sales organisation having facilities of commodious premises in Connaught Circus. New Delhi, telephone, salesmen, godowns etc., is prepared taking up the sales organization of your products on suitable terms. S. N. Sunderson & Co., Post Box 85. New Delhi. (7570)

Start earning Rs. 80/- in cotton, capital Rs. 25/- only success guaranteed losses refunded. Remit Rs. 10/- for the scheme. Joshi Fulgalliwalla, Ahmed Building, Golpitha, Bombay. (7996)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the Executive Engineer, Sarda Power House Construction Division Bareilly for crushing by machines or breaking by hand (1) 1½" stone ballast 2 lacs cft. (2) 1" stone ballast 50,000 cft. and (3) 3/4" stone ballast 50,000 cft. at material dump opposite mile 0-4 to mile 0-6 right bank of Power Channel. The tender form (non-transferable) tender notice, specifications and special conditions of contract can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5/- which will not be refunded. Earnest money Rs. 1,500/- deposited in the name of the Executive Engineer in treasury or sub-treasury chalans or draft on approved banks must accompany the tender. (6996)

32-PAGE BOOKLET

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BRIJMOHAN & CO. BOMBAY, 1.

City Markets

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 24.

The local cotton market registered a sharp rise in prices on active buying influenced by increased duty on exports of cotton from Pakistan.

The Pakistan Government has increased the duty to Rs. 80 per candy and naturally our prices should fall in line. Thus there was a further rise.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 438 for March delivery and advanced at Rs. 541. At this level the market developed reactionary tendency and March declined at Rs. 535 but again firmed up at Rs. 539 on renewed buying.

The market finally closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. March	Rs.	536	0 0
I.C.C. May		539	0 0
I.C.C. July		547	12 0
I.C.C. September		553	0 0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 24.

The Bullion market was steady today with moderate demand. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 170/12 and Gold was quoted at Rs. 106/2. Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 68/12.

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 24.

The Produce market was steady today with moderate buying. The market is grinding around present level and in view of fairly good demand for exports there is not much room for any important decline. Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS:—			
Khandesh ready	Rs.	33	12 0
Bold ready		33	0 0
Bold December-January		32	6 0
Bold February-March		31	13 0
Oil January		18	1 0
Oil February		17	12 0
Oil March		17	13 0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Ready		35	0 0
May opened		144	2 0
May highet		145	12 0
May lowest		144	2 0
May close		145	6 0
Oil First Pressing		22	0 0
Oil Com. Quality		20	8 0
LINSEED:—			
Ready		30	8 0
February-March		29	4 0
April-May		28	1 0
Oil		18	0 0

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 23

March	34.67—27
May	34.79—18
July	34.18—17
October	31.51—24
December	31.19—16
March	30.97—25
May	30.79—23
July	30.42—23
Middling Spot	35.52—27

NEW ORLEAN COTTON

New York, Jan 23

March	34.55—22
May	34.74—17
July	34.12—25
October	31.47—16
December	31.13—16
Middling spot	34.30—25

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, Jan. 23, (Reuter): Early firmness was attributed to continued cold weather in most of the grains belt and buying of wheat against additional sales to the Commodity Credit Corporation. Prices later reacted sharply under selling credited mainly to local traders disclosing temporary absence of commercial support. Domestic flour business was again quiet following fairly good business earlier in the week while export business was practically at a standstill.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 23

March	3.03 1/2 nominal
May	2.94 1/4 to 2.94 3/4
July	2.61 to 2.61 1/2
September	2.54 3/4 to 2.54 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Jan. 23:

	£
Consols 2-1/2 per cent	80-1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent 1961,	105-5/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent 1952 and after,	103-11/16
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90,	112-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent,	115-1/4
Chartered Bank of I.A. China,	11-7/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (Lond Reg.)	121-1/2

Transaction on the London Stock exchange are officially placed at 9490

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Jan. 24, (A.P.I.): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday the 24th January, 1948.

Rainfall has been local in Berar, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Malabar, a few showers have occurred in West Central India the West Central Provinces the Konkan, North Hyderabad and South-East Madras.

Night temperatures have been above normal in the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, Orissa and South-West Bengal.

FORECAST UNTIL 25th EVENING: Rainfall accompanied by thunder will be widespread in the South Bombay Deccan the Konkan, Mysore and will occur locally in the region from the North Bombay, Deccan to Chotanagpur and in Central India and Malabar. Scattered precipitation is also likely in East Punjab and South Hyderabad and South-East Madras. Local rain or snow is likely in Kashmir.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: A few falls of heavy rain are likely in Mysore, the South Konkan and the extreme South Bombay Deccan during the next 48 hours.

A. I. Weather Chart

POONA, Jan 24, (API) Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st November 1947 and departure from normal recorded at eight hours (I S T) on 24th January 1948 :—

Ahmedabad 76 58 0 4.4 plus 4.2 Ahmednagar 75 61 0.1 2.2 plus 0.6 Allahabad 73 53 0 0.5 minus 0.9 Bangalore 82 61 0 1.6 minus 1.7 Baroda nil Belgaum 83 65 0 2.9 plus 0.9 Bhopal 74 57 0 2.3 plus 1.1 Bhuj 79 52 0 0.6 plus 0.5 BOMBAY 80 69 0.1 0.3 minus 0.4 Calcutta 82 65 0 1.8 plus 0.6 Cherrapunji 60 44 0 0.1 minus 3.6 Cuttack nil Darjiling nil Dehra Dun 70 43 0 0.2 minus 2.6 Delhi 71 46 0 2.6 plus 1.5 Gulbarga 83 70 0 0.1 minus 1.3 Hyderabad (Dn) 85 68 0 1.1 minus 0.5 Hyderabad (Sd) 84 50 0 0 minus 0.3 Indore 74 55 T 0.5 minus 0.6 Karachi 79 50 0 0.3 minus 0.3 Kodaikanal 61 50 0 9.3 minus 9.0 Lahore 71 43 0 8 0.7 minus 1.6 Madras 93 69 0 5.5 minus 15.1 Mahabaleshwar 67 57 0 1.5 minus 0.5 Mangalore 93 73 0 2.7 minus 0.8 Mysore 84 66 0.3 2.3 minus 0.9 Nagpur 79 65 0 2.4 minus nil Ootacamund 65 49 0.1 3.7 minus 5.5 Poona 77 64 T 1.7 plus 0.4 Raichur 89 73 0 0.6 minus 0.8 Rajkot T 81 0 0.1 minus 0.2 Sholapur 83 67 0 0.4 minus 1.5 Simla 53 41 0 1.4 minus 2.2 Srinagar 38 26 0 4.7 plus 0.7 Surat 81 63 0 0.1 minus 0.4

WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, Jan. 23, (Reuter): Another recovery appeared this morning and brought early fairly broadfront gains covering one point. Follow-through support faltered and quiet irregularity quickly developed. Prices were mostly fractions either way with gains barely in the majority. Averages were industrials 172.11 and rails 50.13. In the afternoon there was narrow-sluggish trading with operators awaiting further domestic and international economic developments. Most oils were among the lagging issues today. The feebleness of the technical recovery was disappointing to numerous analysts especially with the industrial average having lost a total of about eight points in an almost uninterrupted decline in the past eleven sessions. In final trading offerings were some what more plentiful particularly leading containers minings, steels, motors, rubbers, aircrafts and rails. The market closed at the day's worst barely steady.

HAPUR BAZAR RATES

HAPUR, Jan. 42.

In the local market rates were as under:—

Wheat 22, Gram 19 Barley 13/8, Maize 12/8, Bajra 14, Juar 12, White 12/8, Guwar 11/12, Peas Ready 11, Arhar Ready 11, Urd 18, Moong 18, Masoor 16.

Markets generally quiet. Peas and Arhar improved slightly on moderate export demand.

Stocks: Wheat 1, Gram 2, Peas 60, Arhar 98, Bejhar 5, Maize 10, Oats 17, Khatties.

Sarson Ready 19/8, Slightly steadier.

Taraseed 15, to 17, Groundnut 11/8, Mustard Oil 65, Oil Cake 8/4, Methi 16/8, Gur Ready 10/4, Fagan 10/1, 1/3, Opened 10/11, Steady.

Oats Ready 9, Jeth 7/6 Steady Touched 7/7.

Silver Forward 157/12, Opened 156/12, Touched 158/8.

Gold 105/4, Steady.

Bardana Chet 79, April 90.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Jan. 23:

Silver Spot,	45d.
Silver Forward	44-3/4d.
Gold,	£8/12/3

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, Jan. 23:

Australian wheat (bulk) f.o.b. Mar/Apl. quoted	137/6

PORT TRUST ADVERTISE FOR NEW HANDS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The stalemate in the strike of the workers of the Engineering Department of the Bombay Port Trust continues.

The Port Trust has advertised for new hands to substitute the 6500 strikers who were dismissed at 2 p.m., yesterday.

Inquiries made this afternoon with the Chairman of the Port Trust, Mr. V. S. Bhide, by a representative of the "Chronicle" revealed that a good response was expected to the advertisements. He could not, however, say how many applications had been so far received as they did not come to him but went to the department concerned.

As today and tomorrow are holidays, the exact number of applicants received if any will not be known till Monday.

The strikers on their part, however, feel that no 'black-leg' dare let down their cause and the response to the advertisement for new hands will be negligible.

Picketing at the docks continues unrelaxed and so also the Police "bandobast".

A SOCIETY WEDDING

A pretty society wedding was solemnised on Friday evening at Allbless Baug, Bombay, in the presence of a large and cosmopolitan gathering when Miss Ratti Erachshah Heerjibehedin was married to Major Rustom Jalejar Pavri of the Indian Army. The bride who is a budding social worker, is sister of Mr. Jal Heerjibehedin, Editor of the "Kaiser-e-Hind", and the bridegroom is the son of Mr. Jalejar Pavri of the Tata Iron & Steel Works, Jamshedpur. The ceremony was performed by Dasturji Kekobad Meherjirana Head Priest of Parsis of Navsari and Dasturji Framroze N. Kutar, Head Priest of Surat Bhagarias. The couple were felicitated and blessed by a large number of visitors.

FATAL FALL FROM BUILDING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sakharam Biwa, who fell down from the 2nd floor of a building in Supari Baug, yesterday died on the way to hospital.

Woman Found Drowned In Well

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Vikhatbai Vissanji a middle-aged woman was found drowned in a well at Kurla yesterday.

African Coal For Pakistan

CAPETOWN, Jan. 23 (Reuter): In the Union House of Assembly at question time the Minister for Economic Development, Mr. J. W. Mushet, said that trade inquiry to the Union Government had been made for a permit to export coal to Pakistan, but so far the matter had not gone beyond the inquiry stage.

Economic Planning In Karnatak

(From Our Correspondent)

DHARWAR, Jan. 22.

Economic planning in Karnatak was discussed at Dharwar at a meeting held this evening at Village Industries office with Sri R. S. Hukkerikar, M.L.A. in the chair. It was decided to draft a constitution and to appoint a fact finding committee and also to appoint various sub-committees with experts in various subjects.

A provisional committee was appointed with Sri Hukkerikar as chairman and Messrs. L. I. Akalwadi and A. V. Kowdi as secretaries. There was discussion regarding the long term and short term planning in which officials and non-officials took part and offered valuable suggestions regarding planning and offered their full co-operation.

INDORE SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)

Today's Closing Quotations:

Indore-Malwa 679.
Hukamchand 680.
Bhandari Mill 690.
Vinod Mill 444.
Kalyanmal 368.
Kalyanmal Preference 125.
Rajkumar 170.
Indore Bank 82.

TIME FOR CHOICE HAS COME

Poser For Pandit Nehru: Which Side India Will Back

LONDON, Jan. 24 (UPI): India will need to study deeply how her own interests are affected by the "official beginning of an anti-Soviet Block" as outlined in Mr. Bevin's foreign policy statement, say the responsible Indian circles in London. They were quick to point out that India's continuation as a Dominion and falling in line with Britain's (that is, America's) political, economic and military strategy will make nonsense of Pandit Nehru's claim "we will not attach ourselves to any particular group. We are going to join the side which is in our interest when the choice comes to us."

It was stressed that India should take a particular note that Britain is clearly planning a grand Union of all colonial empires of British, French, Dutch, Belgian, Portuguese administration while giving up the appearance of holding balance in power politics. Mr. Bevin was explicit that if his efforts were successful, this bloc would extend from Western Europe to the whole of Africa, Middle-East and Indonesia.

In the opinion of leading Indians here Mr. Bevin's disclosure of seeking military alliances with the Benelux Group in the Middle-Eastern countries should be viewed in the perspective that the Anglo-American Joint General Staff-established during the War and is still in existence in Washington—is responsible for the overall strategy and like all military partners, Britain will be guided by policies directed from Washington.

BUNDELKHAND STATES' UNION?

Rulers Conference Committee To Persuade Rewa To Line Up

JHANSI, Jan. 24, (API): The conference of 32 Bundelkhand states' rulers held at Nowgong on Wednesday and Thursday by a resolution urged the rulers of Bundelkhand states to introduce full responsible Government, reflecting the will of the people, by February 15 and resolved to form a union of Bundelkhand states.

It is learnt that a tentative constitutional plan for the Union prepared by the rulers envisages autonomy for individual states while important matters like Police, Finance, Judiciary and Customs will be in the charge of the Central Administration to be formed by the elected representatives Bundelkhand States with the exception of Rewa which was not represented at the Conference.

A sub-committee consisting of the rulers of Panna and Nagod has been formed to contact the ruler of Rewa and persuade him to join the proposed Union.

CONFEDERATION OF GUJERAT STATES

Hindu Sabha Leader's Memorandum To Gaekwar

BARODA, Jan. 24, (API): Pandit Ananda Priya, Working President of the All-India States Hindu Mahasabha, had an interview with the Maharaja of Baroda today and explained to him the Hindu Sabha's views on the question of Responsible Government in the State.

In a memorandum submitted to His Highness Pandit Ananda Priya suggested a federation of the States of Gujerat with Baroda on the lines of the Kathiawar Federation. He said that several princes and thakores in Gujerat were in favour of such a federation and requested His Highness to take the lead to bring about a confederation of these States, with Baroda as the capital of the Federation.

The Baroda State Hindu Sabha, Mr. Anand Priya stated, were opposed to the idea of Baroda's merger with the province of Bombay and would resist all attempts in this direction. At the same time he felt the princes should take note of the changed times and fulfil the aspirations of their people for full responsible Government.

Cycles Await Identification

The Bandra Police have seized 22 cycles of different makes, which are believed to be stolen, from various places in the City. Owners of Cycles who have lost their Cycles are requested to call at the Bandra Police Station for the purpose of identification.—"Police News."

India Must Provide Moral Leadership To World

She Possesses All Requisites, Says Notcd American Author

'India must provide spiritual leadership to the world, because the leading Western Powers, United States and Soviet Union, lack spiritual maturity', Pearl Buck, noted author and Nobel Prize winner, told the New Times Syndicate correspondent in New York.

United States is a young nation, she said. It is only about 150 years old as a free country. People of the United States have been engaged in a struggle for survival against raw nature most of the time. They had to establish themselves on virgin soil, and they hit upon science in the course of this struggle. Exploitation of science has led to a great industrial development. History has stamped the people of United States with a strongly individualistic and isolationistic character. They haven't had the opportunity for spiritual development and the breadth of vision that are necessary in order to think in world-terms.

SOVIET'S HANDICAP

Soviet Union has even less to offer to the world. The Soviet peoples have just arisen from a brutal and ignorant existence; they have no heritage of civilization. Under the Soviet regime they have started on the road to a better life, but no one can make a very backward people civilized in thirty years. The Soviet Union, therefore, has no moral, nor an industrial or economic contribution, to make to the world.

India possesses all requisites for the spiritual guidance of the world, according to Pearl Buck. India inherits a highly developed and sensitive civilization. She has a trained leadership. Indian leaders have the necessary breadth of outlook to think in world terms, which is proved by the role played by Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit in the United Nations. Mrs. Pandit time and again reminded delegates of all nations that they must think internationally and in human terms, transcending pettifogging disputes.

INDO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

On the subject of Indo-American relations, Pearl Buck was of the opinion that it was necessary for India to make an approach to the United States. For industrial and technical assistance the Indian Government should preferably deal with private American firms rather than with the American Government. The Indian Government should never permit the domination by American Industrial or financial interests. Indian Government, or the Indian firms, must remain employers and entrepreneurs, offering the American firms a fair and square business deal.

However, India should point out to American people and Government that their present international policies are governed by narrow political interests. United States is giving economic aid to European countries and China in a political struggle against U.S.S.R. Asian countries, and especially India, are completely left out. India urgently needs food to fight the famine. India must remind United States of her duties and responsibilities as the foremost industrial and political power in the world today. India should understand, and be tolerant of American isolationism and self-centredness, and with her breadth of vision, India should provide spiritual and moral leadership to the world.

ASIA MUST ASSERT ITSELF

Pearl Buck thinks that India is the natural and fitting leader of Asia and it is through organising an Asian bloc that India can best make her influence felt throughout the world. The western nations are somehow apprehensive of a resurgence of Asia. The Asian Relations Conference in Delhi was watched very closely in the West. But the conference confined itself to internal problems of Asia, so the western countries were re-assured. Pearl Buck thinks that the next Asian Relations Conference should not confine itself to Asian problems only, but it should take a stand on international problems and issues. Asian nations should sink their mutual differences so that they can take a common international stand. If they fail in that, they will remain pawns in the game of western powers. United, the Asian nations will become an independent world power, and the western countries will have to sit up and pay heed to their demands. The next Asian Relations Conference must be carefully planned with this end in view, for thus alone can India give the world the benefit of her wisdom and civilization.

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Stenographer Sues Consulate-General

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23 (U.P.A.) Joan Fillingsness, who is a stenographer, today filed a 30,000 dollar assault suit against the Swedish Consulate General claiming that the Consulate's legal 'attache' kicked and beat her because her typewriting disturbed his telephone conversation.

She claimed that she has been unable to work since last November 11th when the attack allegedly occurred. She said that she was typing at her desk while the legal 'attache', Rolphe Lidin, was talking over the nearby phone. She contended that Lidin expressed anger, put down the phone and kicked and beat her, causing spinal, thigh and arm injuries and nervous shock.

The Swedish Consul General, Manne Lindholm, was named as co-defendant with Lidin on the grounds that Lidin had acted with his superior's full knowledge.

Australian Scientists At Indian Institute

BANGALORE, Jan. 23 (A.P.I.): Five members of the Australian Scientific Delegation who attended the Science Congress at Patna and are now on an extensive tour of India studying industrial and scientific progress, spent today most of their time in the Indian Institute of Science going through its various departments evincing keen interest in the fundamental researches conducted there.

Sir Kerr Grant, Prof. of Physics at the Adelaide University and a member of the Delegation, was with Sir C. V. Raman the whole of this morning. Sir Raman explained to him his recent experiments with crystals and diamonds in which Sir Kerr Grant showed considerable interest.

In the afternoon all the members of the Delegation spent five hours in the Institute.

The delegation also visited Sir Raman's new institute which is now being equipped and is expected to be ready by the middle of this year.

Earlier in the day they were with the Dewan, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar and Ministers of the Mysore Government. They also paid a visit to the Hindustan Aircraft Factory and other industrial institutions in the city. The Delegation will spend three days in Mysore City after which they will leave for Hyderabad.

Tele-Communications In East Bengal

Eastern & Western Pakistan Linked

DACCA, Jan. 24 (API).—A wireless telegraph link has been established between Eastern and Western Pakistan, and all telegraph traffic between the two wings of the Dominion is now passed on this link as far as possible. This is revealed in an authoritative report on the development of tele-communications in East Bengal now available. It is expected, says the report, that radio telephone service between Eastern and Western Pakistan will be made available in the near future and also that existing wireless telegraph facilities will be expanded.

Telegraph facilities between Dacca-Calcutta and Dacca-Chittagong are stated to have been improved after August 15. Teleprinters have been introduced between Dacca and Calcutta clearing about 2500 messages a day. Teleprinters are also working between Dacca and Chittagong. It is expected that these facilities will be extended to other sections.

After August 15, a new 500 line exchange has been installed at Dacca in place of the old 300 line exchange. Two hundred more lines are added to this, thus providing a 700 line exchange for Dacca.

'MR. GANDHI AT U.N.O.'

Br. Press On Implications Of Mahatma's Fast

LONDON, Jan. 24 (IPA).—"The New Statesman and Nation" writing under the caption: Mr. Gandhi at UNO, states: "Gandhiji's fast has an influence far wider than New Delhi, but the major difficulty now is to device arrangements which will either satisfy or check the invading tribesmen and those Kashmiri Muslims who are fighting on their side."

"The New Statesman" ends saying: "Tribesmen care a little for Gandhi and probably less for UNO, and are unconvinced of the superiority of the ballot box over the sword."

Referring to "Naked Fakir" as described by Mr. Churchill, "The Tribune" wants British people to remember that had it not been for a decisive act of policy taken in the past year, Gandhiji is one of the truly great men of this century, would have been still their enemy and not their friend.

"The Economist" pays tribute to Gandhiji's devotion to non-violence, and says that Gandhiji as nationalist politician is believing that his policy as the best means of bringing about a re-union of India and Pakistan.

Indian Nationals To Line Up With Colonial Peoples

London Convention For Co-ordinated Plan To Fight Imperialism

LONDON, Jan. 24 (IPA).—Representatives of four million Indian residents in Ceylon, Burma, Malaya, Philippines, Gautemala, British Honduras, New Zealand, Australia and other countries have decided to hold a convention in London in May this year, writes Raghuvir Rao, Indian Press Association correspondent.

These Indian nationals, who had hitherto been living under humiliating conditions and at the same time endured disabilities, will now voice their grievances and make proper representation to the Government of India for proper facilities and citizenship rights in these countries.

Economic and political conditions have had disastrous consequences on Indian nationals, particularly during the war.

The convention meeting under the aegis of the Indian Nationals Overseas Congress will discuss those problems immediately facing Indian nationals.

Businessmen and those working on plantations still suffer from various economic discriminations. Workers are the main sufferers, especially in Malaya and Ceylon, where they have denied the right of voting. The Congress, therefore, proposes to request the Government of India to appoint a Labour Inquiry Commission to go into the question of living conditions, wages, terms of working, housing, education facilities for their children, etc.

Mr. P. D. Saggi, President of this Congress has been congratulated by India's Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Patel in a message: "Such a convention will help to do two things which are supremely important at this moment. First, it will co-ordinate the activities of Indians in all parts of the world in support of India's great task of social, cultural and economic reconstruction now that independence has been gained. Secondly, it will encourage Indians overseas to identify themselves with all the Colonial peoples in their struggle against imperialism and full racial equality. I hope the convention will be supported by Indians in all the five continents."

GOVT. REVERSES IN MUKDEN AREA

China's New Supreme Commander Orders Air And Ground Reinforcements

SHANGHAI, Jan. 24 (Reuter): Semi-official Chinese reports today declared that Communist troops under Gen. Li Yung-Chang broke through Chinese Government outer defences after 72 hours of incessant attacks on Sinlitum, 65 miles west of Mukden, Manchuria's old capital.

Gen. Wei Li-Huang, China's new Supreme Commander-in-Chief in the north-east, who took over only a few hours before the battle, has ordered the immediate despatch of air and ground reinforcements for the relief of this strategic centre, near the border of Jehol, which is known to the Chinese as the "Gateway to Mukden."

General Wei also ordered the deployment of several divisions of troops south-west of Kirin, 200 miles north-east of Mukden, following reports of large-scale Communist activity in that area.

REDS WITHDRAWING IN CENTRAL CHINA.

In Central China the main body of the Communist Gen. Nei Hun-Cheng's army was said to be withdrawing in a south-easterly direction after its third unsuccessful attempt to capture the provincial capital of Hupeh.

Government despatches also claimed that their troops had checked a Communist drive on the missionary city of Laohokow in north-west Hupeh, afte r fighting a victorous battle at Menchialou, a few miles north-east of Laohokow.

Mountbatten To Go In June

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24, (A.P.I.): It is authoritatively learnt from Government House that Lord Mountbatten will definitely relinquish his appointment as Governor-General of India in the third week of June.

No circumstances resulting in an extension of Lord Mountbatten's tenure of office or in his earlier departure are anticipated

It is recalled that when Lord Mountbatten was appointed Viceroy in February, 1947, he was given a mandate by His Majesty's Government to transfer power from British to Indian hands by June, 1948.

The transfer took place several months ahead of schedule, however, and on August 15, Lord Mountbatten addressing the Constituent Assembly said: "When discussing the draft of Indian independence your leaders Selected March 31 1948, as the end of what may be called the interim period. I propose to ask to be released in April"

Since then Lord Mountbatten has been prevailed upon to continue as Governor-General until the date originally set for the completion of the transfer of power.

Lord Mountbatten has already indicated that India is more likely to feel the full impact of freedom when she has one of her own men as constitutional head of the country.

WEST INDIES MAKE 233 FOR 5 WICKETS

BRIDGE TOWN, BARBADOS, Jan. 24, (Reuter): At lunch on fourth day of first Test between England and West Indies here today West Indies had made 233 for the loss of five wickets in their second innings.

They made 296 in their first innings to which England replied with 253.

West Indies showed England the way to bat on a perfect wicket. The West Indies batted all morning for the loss of only Goddard's wicket and had made 233 for at lunch. In their first innings they scored 296 to which England replied with 253.

The match ends on Monday.

NEW STATE OF SAURASHTRA

NEW DELHI, Jan 24, (API): Mr. Balwant Rai Mehta, Prime Minister of Bhavnagar State Vice-President of the All-India States' People's Conference and member of the Congress Working Committee, said at a press conference today that the new state of Saurashtra would have the same relations with the Indian Union as any other acceding state. The Princes had, however agreed to the principle that as soon as there was a province of Gujerat Kathiawar would be part of it.

Rajkot had been chosen as the provisional capital of Saurashtra but the Constituent Assembly of Saurashtra would choose the permanent capital.

ZAFRULLAH'S CHARGE AGAINST SETALVAD

"Certain Mis-statements" In Submitting India's Case

LAKE SUCCESS, JAN. 24 (REUTER): SIR MOHAMED ZAFRULLAH KHAN, PAKISTAN FOREIGN MINISTER OPENED THE DEBATE WHEN THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TODAY RESUMED ITS DISCUSSION OF THE INDIA-PAKISTAN DISPUTE.

He charged that India's representative had made "certain misstatements" in submitting his case to the Council. He added that his own house at Qadian, in East Punjab, was looted for five days but the Indian Government chose to deny the fact.

Sir M. Zafrullah cited a number of cases where he alleged Muslims were deliberately killed as part of "a systematic plan."

He declared that Mr. M. Setalvad showed a certain "ingenuity" in presenting India's case to the Security Council. He had argued that certain killings in Kashmir took place in July before Kashmir acceded to India. But Mr. Setalvad had not mentioned killings in many other places which were in fact under Indian role.

THE DIFFERENCE

Sir M. Zafrullah said: "What distinguishes what happened in East Punjab and West Punjab is that in West Punjab the riots were genuine examples of mass frenzy and were brought swiftly under control. In East Punjab they were a regular organised campaign carried out thoroughly, sector by sector."

Sir M. Zafrullah said that Mr. Setalvad also claimed there had been recent incidents in West Punjab. This had not been denied. But when incidents were cited as being "wiping out incidents" this was contrary to the facts.

The Pakistan Foreign Minister said he confined his present charges to East Punjab "but the evil is spreading and can only be checked by prompt action."

GRATEFUL TO MAHATMA

He emphasised that Pakistan was grateful to Mahatma Gandhi for what he had done. But the very conditions on which Mahatma Gandhi agreed to break his fast were "An eloquent commentary" on the way in which Muslims were treated in Delhi

Answering Mr. Setalvad's claim that the roots of communal disorders were "the Muslim League's doctrine of hatred", Sir M. Zafrullah said the real roots of the trouble were in the Hindu caste system, which resulted in discrimination against Muslims in every walk of life.

SIKHISTAN MOVE

Sir M. Zafrullah referred to an idea of "Sikhistan" which, he said, was an alleged plan to drive out Muslims from the Punjab and establish a Sikh State there.

He read from the minutes of the Partition Council to seek to show that Lord Mountbatten was clearly aware of plans by Sikh leaders to create disturbances.

"It is surprising that Mr. Setalvad dismissed all this yesterday by claiming that only small numbers were involved", he said.

WHAT PAKISTAN WANTS

The Pakistan spokesman went on: "What we ask is for investigation, and punishment for those responsible. We have not said that the Indian Government as such directed or carried out genocide. But we do charge that genocide was carried out and that police and military of the Government of India actively helped.

"We ask that about 10,000,000 people on both sides should be restored to their homes and compensation paid"

PAKISTAN GIVES UP "FORWARD POLICY" TOWARDS TRIBESMEN

Dealing with the specific Kashmir issue, Sir M. Zafrullah said Pakistan had abandoned what was known as the "forward policy" used by the British towards tribesmen. Mr. Setalvad had complained that this resulted in allowing tribesmen to move more freely with their arms. But surely this could not be construed as indicating hostile policy by Pakistan against Kashmir.

QUOTES AMERICAN PRESS IN FAVOUR OF PAKISTAN

Sir M. Zafrullah then quoted a despatch by Margaret Parton in the New York "Herald Tribune" stating that, during a tour of Kashmir, correspondents had "seen no raiders, no training centres, no stocks of arms and ammunition and no soldiers slipping off to Kashmir front. Observers denied the existence of any of those material aids which India charges Pakistan with giving the fighters in Kashmir."

FREE KASHMIR FORCES HOLD MORE THAN HALF OF STATE?

Sir M. Zafrullah also quoted a "New York Times" report that about 60 per cent of the Free Kashmir forces were Poonchis, native to the region.

"India tries to make out that all the fighting is done bi tribesmen and blames Pakistan for not stopping infiltration of these tribes into Kashmir" he added. "But the truth of the matter is that although the tribesmen furnish a certain abount of stiffening the main body against India are Kashmiris.

"If people were not behind this movement, how is it that, for example the Gilgit, Muzafarabad, Mirpur and Riazi districts are in the possession of Free Kashmir forces? Out of the inhabited portions of Kashmir State, more than half is in the hands of Free Kashmir forces. It is a movement of the Kashmir people to get rid of Dogra tyranny."

ADMITS PAKISTAN'S SYMPATHY

"The movement is spreading and I do not deny there is sympathy for it in Pakistan," Sir M. Zafrullah added.

Turning to conditions in Kashmir, he said: "We have on our side stated that the whole of the uprising in Kashmir and such assistance the tribesmen are giving is due to massacres and persecution against Muslims in Kashmir State. This is the central matter on which the attention should be focussed.

It has been said the whole case is based on a flimsy foundation——why should the Maharajah persecute Muslims? But the Council must note that in another Hindu State something of that kind did occur."

Sir Zafrullah concluded: "This is the situation:—On one side it is claimed that there are wanton raids on Kashmir to coerce it into joining Pakistan. India asks the Security Council to direct the Pakistan Government to stop the infiltration of tribesmen into Kashmir, to allow Indian forces to put down insurrection in Kashmir so that they can have the whole of the State in their hands.

"On the other side, it is shown that there are movements of liberation by the people of Kashmir in sheer desperation against a tyranny which culminated in all the horrors to which I have drawn attention.

"The question is how to resolve the situation. The question is not to allow the Indian army to take over Kashmir

ONLY SOLUTION

The only solution is on the following lines:

Firstly, considering that it is mainly the Kashmir population which is fighting, they must be assured that Muslims will not be persecuted, and they will be free to decide their own Government and constitution.

Secondly, the people should have an assurance that Indian troops and all outsiders shall withdraw, and all those who are left or are compelled to leave Kashmir shall be permitted to return.

Thirdly, that in order to enable a free choice to be made by Kashmiris in the matter of accession, a neutral and impartial administration shall be set up".

Sir M. Zafrullah charged that no free plebiscite could possibly be held under the administration of Sheikh Abdullah when he had publicly stated his bias in favour of India.

"It is only with assurances on these lines that the fighting can be stopped. The evil which is there today must be cleaned out, and that is the only way of doing it. Pakistan will co-operate eagerly to bring peace and order to that part of the world".

"EVERYDAY-LIFE" EXHIBITION

Kher Evinces Keen Interest

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Opening the 'everyday-life Exhibition" at the Royal Institute of Science, this afternoon, Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay said that with the attainment of freedom, 30 crores of people of Indian Union would not only shape their own destiny, but their action and deeds would affect the rest of the world.

The Premier remarked that after seeing the Exhibition he realised how little he knew about even the elementary principles of science. Quoting a scientist he observed that what we knew, was infinitely insignificant to what we did not know. There was was a common belief, he continued that 'the universal primary education was panacea' for India. But, he pointed out that education was good if it was adequately imparted on correct lines, otherwise, citing a Sanskrit verse he warned that little knowledge was dangerous for the masses.

Mr. Kher evinced keen interest in demonstrations and exhibits when he went round. Dr. Mathaprasad Principal of the Institute and other members of the staff who accompanied him explained to him the charts and other exhibits.

The Premier, inquisitively asked many questions about the exhibits to student demonstrators and insisted that they should explain him in Gujerati, Marathi or Hindustani.

Looking at the beating of the heart of a frog taken out of the body, he remarked humorously whether this experiment could be performered with a human heart. The student who was demonstrating it acutely retorted. "We hope to one day"

The Exhibition is organised by the Royal Institute of Science in aid of the Bombay Adult Education Committee and will remain open for week

Netaji Day On Board Ship

PORT SAID, Jan. 24 (UPI)—The Indian community and friends on board the "Strathmore" celebrated Netaji Subhas Bose's birthday yesterday, according to a cable sent to the "United Press of India" by Mr. Mohanlal on behalf of the Indian community.

Restoration Of Abducted Women

Gandhiji On Need For Inter-Dominion Understanding

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24, (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi on arrival at the prayer ground was greeted by an unusually large gathering. The women with crying babies were chattering among themselves. Gandhi, therefore, exhorted the audience to maintain perfect quiet during the prayers and this was done for a time only. The prayer over, Gandhiji had again to call attention to the noise of women and children and appealed for silence with some effect.

Gandhiji then read from a letter received by him complaining that the inter-Dominion agreement for the restoration of abducted women and of prisoners, while it was duly honoured in the earlier stages, was not being implemented now. He was informed that the West Punjab Government had demanded as a condition precedent that the States should also fall in line. Gandhiji had no objection to such a wish, but if it was a fresh condition, it was not proper. Friendship demanded that all prisoners and women should be returned to either Dominion without regard to their number. The number of abducted women kept in West Punjab might be larger but so long as there was one such sister in East Punjab, it would be sinful to withhold her from her kith and kin. Why should there be a competition in wrong behaviour? Gandhiji suggested that there should be complete forgetting of the past if there was a thorough inward cleansing. He had noticed with much pain that each Dominion accused the other of bad faith. If they were to give a good account of themselves, this thing had to stop.

At this stage the chatter had become so great that Gandhiji said he could not proceed with what he wanted to say. He therefore brought the meeting to a close and in doing so he again stressed the importance of women observing complete silence at the prayers and those with children should stand at the fringe in order that silence might not be broken.

SCOTLAND BEATS FRANCE

EDINBURGH Jan 24, (Reuter): Scotland beat France by 9 points to 8 in Rugsby Union International at Murrayfield here today.

T.B. ADVISER FOR EVERY PROVINCE

Dr. Jivraj Mehta's Plea At Madras Conference

MADRAS, Jan. 23. (A.P.I.): Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Director-General of Medical Services, Government of India and President of the Tuberculosis Association of India, addressing the concluding session of the All-India Tuberculosis Workers' Conference here this morning said that it was essential for specialists in Tuberculosis to concentrate on the public health and administrative aspects of the problem.

On the administrative side, Dr. Mehta said, they at the Centre had a Tuberculosis Adviser and the Health Ministry of the Government of India had recommended to the provinces to appoint similar officers on the staff of the Provincial Health Departments.

"I feel that the absence of such an administrative officer in each Province to press continuously the claims of this disease for support from the authorities concerned, must have acted as an impediment to progress. I would, therefore, urge the creation of such posts in the provinces without delay, as well as attempts to study the Tuberculosis problem from the point of view of the areas requiring urgent attention so that Governments may be in possession of full information for formulating their plans of attack.

GHOSH DECLINES TO BE IN CABINET

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23, (A.P.I.): Dr. P. C. Ghosh, former Premier of West Bengal, who is here to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee in a statement says, "I am surprised to see Dr. B. C. Roy's statement in the press that he did not receive any reply from me as to whether I would join his Cabinet or not. I am thankful to him for his kind offer but I categorically told him over the telephone yesterday that I would not be able to join his Cabinet and that that was my final word. There was no occasion for him to wait till my return from Delhi for any further reply".

International Force For Palestine

Partition Commission Members In Dilemma

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 23. (U.P.A.): The United Nations Palestine Commission will ask the Security Council to study urgently the need for an international army in Palestine, it was learned to-day.

The Palestine Commission will pose the problem in a special report to the Council soon after February 1st, Chairman Listincky told a news conference.

"The problem is so important that it will be treated in a special report. It cannot be delayed for any great time," he said.

He added that the other four members of the Palestine Commission had given clear impression that they believe that some armed force must be mobilized if Palestine is to be partitioned into Arab and Jewish States He emphasized however that the actual decision on the use of armed forces or to balk the Arab countries must be made by the Security Council.

Listincky also said that the Commission will give the Security Council a full report on the British refusal to evacuate the port of Palestine by February 1st so that large scale Jewish immigration could begin. He said that the Commission would make no recommendations on what the Security Council should do, but the report will place the Holy Land problem before the Council for the first time and open the way for a momentous debate.

He said that the Palestine Commission might have to try to enter the Holy Land without armed protection because the Security Council might talk "months after months" about the responsibility of international force. He indicated that from a personal standpoint the Commission members—each with 50,000 dollars worth of life insurance—preferred some protection, but their desire might conflict with their duty

He said, however, that the Commission would remain in Lake Success until they are able to complete the "study" phase of their work and may set up the new Jewish Government from here, adding that the Commission's first monthly report due to go to the Security Council on February 1st, had made no recommendations.

SHIPMENT OF ARMS TO HOLY LAND

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (U.P.A.): Senator Warren G. Magnuson of Washington made public a letter today urging the State Department to remove the ban on the shipment of arms to Palestine.

Magnuson's letter mailed to Secretary of State Marshall last week said that the "present embargo is unilateral in effect since it leaves the potential victims unarmed and helpless against any carefully prepared and fully armed attackers."

Magnuson said that 37,000,000 dollars worth of surplus war materials had been transferred to Arab League states after V-E day and before the embargo was declared on December 5, 1947.

Bavarian Strike Ends

FRANKFURT, Jan. 24, (Reuter): The Bavarian trade unions 24-hour general strike called for yesterday in protest against the food shortage ended at midnight, it was reported by the German News Service in the United States zone.

Trams and railway staff night shifts reported for duty at midnight.

The Bavarian Government last night promised trade union leaders it would take immediate steps to deal with the food shortage as a result of yesterday's 24-hour protest strike of nearly one million workers throughout the state

ANGLO-FRENCH DISPUTE

U. S. Offers To Mediate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (Reuter)—The United States has offered to mediate in the present dispute between Britain and France over the French plan to devaluate the franc—a dispute which took Sir Stafford Cripps, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, to Paris yesterday for surprise talks with the French Finance Minister, M. Rene Mayer.

The French proposal, which Britain has been trying for the past week to persuade the French to abandon, would create an open market in foreign currencies to the detriment of the sterling.

Such an open market Britain regards as dangerous to the foundation of present British economic and financial policies.

The United States has a decisive influence in the international monetary fund which it has been stated would have to approve any French devaluation plans.

Latest reports from reliable sources in Paris said that the French Government feels itself obliged to go ahead with its devaluation plans whatever the decision of the fund, whose board is now considering the plan in Washington.

'Dawn' On Ajmer Incidents

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23, (A.P.I.): "The Dawn" (Karachi) dated December 27, 1947 published a statement by one Khan Bahadur Syed Abdul Wahid, said to be the President of the Anjuman Fakhria Chistia Dargah Sharif, Ajmer, in which he referred to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's statement regarding Ajmer incidents as "full of gross misstatements calculated to mislead the public and the whole civilized world". The report in question mentioned that the Khan Bahadur had issued the statement while he was on a visit to Hyderabad (Deccan).

Syed Abdul Wahid, President of the Anjuman Moina Fakhria Chishtia Khudaim Khwaja Sahib, Ajmer, writing from Ajmer, points out that he issued no statement regarding the Ajmer incidents and that someone under an assumed name had tried to play mischief to bring discredit to him and the Anjuman.

CONGRESS SEVA DAL

Congress Secretary Explains Organisation's Work

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 22, (A.P.I.): Acharya Jugal Kishore, General Secretary, Indian National Congress in a statement says, "the Congress Seva Dal is the precursor of another Dal known before as Hindustan Seva Dal which had to face the onslaught of the foreign power which tried its best to suppress its humanitarian and political activities. It survived them all. But with the change of circumstances consequent upon the transfer of power, it was necessary to re-organise it to meet the new situation and carry the message of the Congress to every citizen of free India. Dr. Haridikar who has been the organiser of the Hindustani Seva Dal is today guiding the activities of the Congress Seva Dal.

The Congress Seva Dal also aims at establishing and maintaining peaceful conditions in the country but its approach is different from that organisations which the Governments are setting up.

U. P. SEVA DAL

LUCKNOW, Jan. 22, (A.P.I.): Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of U.P. addressing eight hundred smartly dressed men of the Prantiya Raksha Dal in Lucknow today said "you are our national militia. We look to you to create *self* confidence and discipline among our people and prove my assertion that U.P. alone can meet aggression against India from any quarter."

Inaugurating the volunteers camp Premier said "our ideal is maintenance of peace. Whatever we have done so far in the organisation of the Dal inspires hope and confidence and it is the duty of all of us to make the scheme a grand success."

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23 (API).—Information has been received by the Director-General of Health services that the health authorities in Palestine have imposed quarantine restrictions on account of plague and smallpox against passengers from India, says a press note.

Griffiths Praises

NUFFIELD-BIRLA "GET-UP"

Ex-Civilian On Scope For British Business In India And Pakistan

LONDON, Jan. 23. (Reuter): Sir Percival Griffiths, Indian Political Adviser to the India Burma Association, formerly leader of the European Group in the Indian Legislative Assembly, declared here to-day that there was in India a "new economic outlook"

The Government of India were determined to pursue a policy of decontrol, although in some quarters there was a fear that this policy would result in inflation on a big scale, Sir Percival told the annual meeting of the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

The Indian Government, he continued, had changed their view regarding nationalisation, and there was at present no intention to proceed with this on a widespread scale, except in key industries.

The Nuffield-Birla "get-up" would probably be taken as a pattern in the future.

It was likely, Sir Percival said, that the Indian Government would concentrate upon a few selected projects and proceed as rapidly as possible with their nationalisation in the hope that "inter alia" these would afford employment for numbers of refugees.

Pakistan was largely in need of help from the United Kingdom, he said, and was determined to be "entirely independent of India."

Unless this help was forthcoming, Pakistan would be forced to seek it elsewnere, and the possibility that she would turn to Russia could not be ignored, he said.

Sir Percival suggested that it might be a wise longterm policy to divert from hard currency areas certain classes of goods which India and Pakistan urgently needed.

The present attitude of India and Pakistan to the United Kingdom was more friendly than ever before, and he felt that Britain must, at all costs, maintain her position in the two countries.

REFERENDUM WILL BE A SUCCESS TO US

Mirza Beg's Address At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23 (A.P.I.)—Addressing the students and staff of the Delhi university on Thursday, Mirza M. A. Beg, member of the Kashmir Emergency Administration, said: "we are certain that if there is a referendum we shall be triumphant.

The fight of Kashmir is the fight of India. Kashmir is fighting for the same ideals which have so long been sponsored by Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru. It is, therefore, a war of ideology. So far as the political front is concerned, we have achieved great success under the able leadership of Sher-i-Kashmir, Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah."

Mirza Beg added: "So miraculous has been the influence of Sheikh Abdullah in cementing the bonds of Hindu-Muslim unity in Kashmir that at the present moment of crisis the people of Kashmir rose as one man and faced the raiders."

Paying a tribute to Pandit Nehru, Mirza Beg said: "the Prime Minister of India has always been a great friend of the Kashmiris. Throughout our fight for freedom, Pandit Nehru always helped us. Some people say that the Indian Premier' love for Kashmir is prompted by the idea of annexing Kashmir to India. They are entirely wrong if they think so.

"What happened in 1938 when there was no question of accession to any dominion and the repressive forces of bureaucracy were trying to crush us," he asked and said that it was Pandit Nehru who came to the rescue of the people of Kashmir in that hour.

He asked the people in India "to help us by suppporting and strengthening progressive forces and eliminating reactionaries. Today, it is amusing to hear the demand for a referendum from the Pakistan leaders. It was Sheikh Abdullah and his party who always fought for it."

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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

RAIN SPOILS OLYMPIC MEET. JIM VICKERS DISTINCTION. THE ONLY CONSOLATION. STADIUM FOR B.P.O.A. MAVLANKAR ON FOREIGN GAMES. AIM OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION. IMPORTANCE OF SPORTS. PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN. NEWS FROM EAST AFRICA AT LAST.

What a pity rain should have spoilt the Olympic meet at the Cooperage on Sunday last! Who could have expected the weather-clerk to intervene at this time of the year? But there he was to drizzle uncomfortably throughout the afternoon. Under the conditions that prevailed it was not possible for our athletes to make record breaking feats. They are not at all used to them.

Therefore I shudder to imagine what they will do in England if they are sent for the World Games in July next. If they are to be sent at all. they must start in good time so that they may get well-accustomed to the British conditions. It will mean a lot more expense. But I cannot see any other alternative.

JIM VICKERS' DISTINCTION

Only one solitary all-India record and three Bombay records were overhauled during the meet. Jim Vickers had the distinction of putting down his own timing in 110 metres hurdles to touch 14.75 seconds. Evidently his new style in getting over the hurdles has helped him to clip a little of the time.

Leslie Woodcock established a new Bombay record in 100 metres run, while Benson Proudfoot did the same in the 800 metres race.

The third local record to be eclipsed was by little Banoo Gazdar in 200 metres run, who covered the distance in 27.75 seconds.

THE ONLY CONSOLATION

Were it not for the slippery condition of the surface, more new records would surely have been set up on Sunday. That was not to be. Even Ullal Rao with his recent training in England could not do anything to show his improved form.

The only consolation was that most of the events were keenly contested which gave the goodly number of spectators present something to enthuse over.

I do not know what arrangements the BPOA has made to coach and train those athletes who will be sent to Lucknow next month to participate in the all-India meet. I hope necessary steps have been taken in that direction. Otherwise I am afraid Bombay's chance of having a say in the championship will be small indeed.

STADIUM FOR BPOA

Everybody was pleased with the unconventional way our new Governor, Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, went alone in his first appearance on Bombay's sporting field. This was to be expected from a sportsman who has been actively associated with various games from his childhood, so to speak. He is sure to evince a good deal of interest in our sporting activities during his tenure of office in our province.

An earnest appeal was made to him to exert his undoubted influence with the Ministry to persuade them to grant a suitable piece of land to the BPOA to erect a suitable stadium for holding the Olympic Games under proper conditions. The Governor said he would certainly do what he could in the matter.

MAVLANKAR ON FOREIGN GAMES

Some very wise words fell from the lips of Sri G. V. Mavlankar, the Speaker of the Indian Legislative Assembly the other day when he presided over the 16th session of the Maharashtra Physical Education Conference at Nasik. Referring to foreign games he said, "It would not be proper to discard or sneer at games played by foreigners because they are foreign. We will stop our progress and advancement if, after coming in contact with various societies we tried in every case to stick to our old things because they are old."

"On what principle our society has been able to sustain itself for thousands of years?" Sri Mavlankar asked his hearers. "To be desirous of absorbing and assimilating from others whatever worth absorbing is the only way of progress", he emphasised. "To go towards the other direction is fanaticism".

AIM OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The Speaker said further, "viewed from any angle whether individual, collective, political, economic, material or spiritual, a healthy and strong body was the basis of one's life or for the maintenance of independence of society and its advancement"

"The aim of physical education," he stressed, "was not to build healthy and perfect bodies of a few individuals but to raise the standard of health of the entire society. To raise this standard to the maximum possible level speedily and quickly was the real problem which had to be tackled" said Sri Mavlankar.

IMPORTANCE OF SPORTS

"There was another reason," the Speaker pointed out, "why importance of sports ought to be emphasised. Games help to create the spirit of tolerance and give and take and develop the quality of co-operation with others. They also help to create the spirit of sportsmanship and team-spirit the qualities which are useful in other spheres of life."

Sri Mavlankar said it was an unfortunate fact that the qualities so essential for the success of democracy were not being developed in the people. The sooner this fact was recognised the better it would be to strengthen our resolve to progress. The qualities exhibited on the sports ground were greatly needed in other fields also".

PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN

Sri Mavlankar also emphasised the need for the physical education of women and added that the future generation would not be healthy and strong if the mother was weak.

Referring to military education, he said that if the problem of physical education was planned properly, it would go a long way in solving the problem of military education"

No words of mine are necessary to supplement or emphasise what has been so lucidly expressed by Sri Mavlankar. The physical condition of our people is deplorable in the extreme. It is true that the absence of nutritious food in their diet is in a large measure responsible for this state of affairs. But it cannot be denied that their lack of knowledge as to how to keep the body fit and clean is mainly responsible for their physical and moral degeneration. Energetic efforts are therefore necessary to remove their ignorance.

NEWS FROM EAST AFRICA AT LAST

At long last we have had some news about the Indian Hockey team which has gone to East Africa on tour. It would seem that Reuters had lost all trace of our men after they had played two or three matches at Nairobi. Rumours were afloat in Bombay that the tour had been hopelessly mismanaged and the tourists were wasting their time in idleness. Now we find that they have been playing all the time. So far they have played as many as sixteen matches and won them all by big margins. I wonder why this news agency kept silent over it so long. It may be that the matches were not worth much reporting. But tnere was no reason why the results should have been held over all this time.

Is It True?

That Jupiter Pluvius has now transferred his attention from Australia to Western India, so we may hope to see the third Test played without any interruption?

That The Indian Captain is confident that the tourists can give the Kangaroos an even fight if only the weather-clerk gives them a free chance?

That Amarnath, after scoring two successive centuries as No. 3 batsman is so sure of himself that he would now take up that rank permanently?

That The Lala has lost all faith in his leg-break bowlers with the result Amir Elahi and C. S. Nayudu have been put in the cold storage for fourth Test?

That He is now so enamoured of Rangachari that he has chosen him, to do what Nayudu failed to accomplish by way of bowling and fielding?

That Don Bradman having won the toss has started pasting the Indian bowlers to his heart's content—Sid Barnes is following the Master with religious precision?

That The epidemic of dropped catches has already invaded the Indian camp. So the limit of Australian score is likely to reach unprecedented heights?

That the BPOA has selected a large contingent of athletes—both men and women—to stampede the National Olympic Games at Lucknow?

That Special training is being given to all of them to keep away from their Manager when he is about to fly into a rage?

That Bhoot and Pardiwalla have now agreed to call their boxing bout a tie and have become friends again?

That Nariman Saugor has appeared on the cycling stage again to challenge Janki Dass to do his worst?

That Janki may lie low for some time until he becomes a good weight-lifter to move 250 pounds of solid flesh?

Deserved Honour For S. K. Patil
B.P.C.C. Chief Becomes Working Committee Member

(By Babubhai Chinai)

Shri S. K. Patil, has been Prsident of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee since the middle of June, 1946. He has now been nominated a member of the Congress Working Committee. He was born on the 14th August 1900 in the State of Savantwadi. After his school education he joined the St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and became an under-graduate in 1920. It was then that the Non-co-operation movement had just started. He joined the movement and so gave up his college. Till 1924 he conducted a National School and threw himself heart and soul in the political life of the country From 1921 to 1926 i.e. for five years (in addition to organising the National School till 1924) he served the Maharashtra Provincial Congress organisation and was for a few years a member of its executive. At the close of 1924, he went to England and had education in Journalism at the London School of Economics and the University College of the London University. He returned to India in 1927.

HIS NATIONAL RECORD

He, on his arrival, first joined the Editorial staff of the "Bombay Chronicle" and served them for three years. Some time an Editor and Publisher few Congress Politicians know the value and use of publicity as well as Mr. Patil does. Professor Laski has in Mr. Patil one of his sincere admirers and a devoted pupil.

Mr. Patil is a Member of the Indian Constituent Assembly. Since the last 20 years he has been a Member of the All-India Congress Committee. Till June 1946, when he became the President of the Bombay Congress, he has been the General Secretary for 17 years.

He has been sentenced eight times in the Civil Disobedience Movements. Always in the forefront in all the C. D. Movements since he joined the Congress, eight years of his valuable life have been spent inside prison bars.

The Bombay Congress naturally looks up to an eventful career under his leadership.

Mr. Patil's interest does not end with politics. He takes great interest in varied activities. He has been a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1934 and is the leader of the Congress Party in the Corporation since 1941. He is the President of the Bombay Provincial Board of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, the labour organisation allied to the Congress. He is also the President, Secretary and Trustee of many Institutes and Trusts.

Mr. Patil is a good chess and bridge player and is lover of classical music and other arts. He is scholar in Sanskrit and has read many books in different languages. His publications include many books and articles on Indian political subjects. He sits for hours on work and all that he needs is a cup of tea every hour or two. His meals are frugal and his life simple. He expects smartness and efficiency from everyone with whom he is concerned or connected. His behaviour with his staff is so exemplary that it is said that one day when he was in the office talking with his staff members, an outsider who had not seen Mr Patil before, came and asked him whether Mr. Patil was in. Mr. Patil said 'yes' and asked him what he wanted. The visitor said that he wanted to have a private talk. Mr. Patil then took him to his chamber and seating himself in the Presidential chair asked him what he wanted. The visitor was surprised when he found that the gentleman whom he had accosted at the office was the President himself. He apologised to the President but Mr. Patil only laughed the joke out. Mr. Patil is very simple in his dress—a dhoti and a kurta with a cap, that is all.

S. K. Patil

Mr. Patil married Indirabai some 25 years ago and has three sons and three daughters. Two of his children have just graduated from the Bombay university, the eldest girl Susheela with Honours in Economics and his second born Vishwanath with Honours in Philosophy. They have proceeded to the United States to take higher education in the Colombia University.

Mr. Patil was last released in 1944 after his arrest and imprisonment under the DOI Rules in August 1942. Ever since his release he has been busy with re-organisation of the Congress. He has been responsible for the move to change the Constitution of the Congress and is a member of the Special Committee formed for that purpose

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Three People In Love

Moving Love Story Of Dr. Maude Royden

BY ALICE HEAD

It is unquestionably true that, for a variety of reasons, some of the best stories in life are never written. Yet here is a unique one that has been witten, and whatever views one may hold about Dr. Maude Royden's decision to give her love story to the world, the fact remains that the book has a profound human interest and probably that is its soundest justification.

She tells us in the first sentence of "A Threefold Cord" (Gollancz, 8s. 6d.) that she met Hudson Shaw, a married man, for the first time in Oxford in 1901 and that they "loved each other at sight." Forty-three years later, when Mr. Shaw was eighty-five he and Dr. Royden were married and after a married life of eight weeks and three days he died. The history of the intervening years is a remarkable story, and to those who have only known Dr. Royden in her public life and through her books and preaching, the impact of the emotional experience which she discloses is not a light one.

Mr. Shaw was a University extension Lecturer at Oxford when Maude Royden first met him. He was seventeen years older than she was. As so frequent happens, he tried at first to delude himself that his feeling for her was a paternal one, but before long they were forced to face the truth. He loved her deeply, he was a parson, he could not marry her and he certainly could not have an illicit relation with her.

If he had been married to a normal kind of wife, there could have been only one answer—permanent separation. But Mrs. Shaw was not a normal kind of wife. She had, we are told, no jealousy or possessiveness in her composition, she was physically delicate, sometimes mentally unbalanced, she feared life and she wanted safety and protection. Add to this the fact that she loved Maude Royden as deeply in her own way as her husband did in his, and you have the background of this well-nigh incredible "Threefold Cord" which lasted till death."

The trio made their home together for many years, and with admirable frankness Dr. Royden admits that the discipline which she and Mr. Shaw had to accept was a severe one and at time a trial to people of their passionate temperament. Even the strongest charactor are known sometimes to crack physically under such strain. But Mrs. Shaw understood the needs of her husband and friend and she was glad for them to enrich each other's lives as far as circumstances would honourably allow.

When Dr. Royden was at the Guildhouse the Rev. Hudson Shaw was Rector of St. Botalph's, Bishopsgate. They loved their work, their days were extremely full and what is most rare, the restraints which they had to impose on themselves seldom engendered the disintegrating quality of self-pity. Yet there is this revealing sentence in the last chapter: "I remember the cry of pain in his (Hudson Shaw's) voice when one evening as twilight fell and we were coming back from a ride on Dartmoor we saw the lights coming out in cottage windows as we passed and suddenly he said, 'Every peasant in the land can have to-night what I must never have."

Let it be said with emphasis that none but the strongest and most disciplined characters could have followed this pattern for living for over forty years, and it could not have been followed at all without the love and understanding of Mrs. Shaw for both her husband and her beloved friend, who were constantly in each others company and exchanged letters which were love letters in the fullest sense of the word. They were exceptional people and they schooled themselves to stand the strain. Dr. Royden admits that there were, at times quarrels and differences that sometimes went very deep, but during the passage of years the hurts were forgotten and "unshadowed joy" remained.

And then came the death of Mrs. Shaw and, after a while, Mr. Shaw began to press Dr. Royden for marriage. For a time she hesitated and then she agreed. Mr. Shaw was now eighty-five years of age and in extremely frail health, but each felt the longing that they might "even for a day, an hour, call each other husband and wife." The marriage ceremony took place on October 2nd, 1944, and the deepest longing of their hearts was fulfilled, though their married life was only to last for eight weeks and three days.

In the final chapter Dr. Royden is exceedingly frank in regard to the cynical attitude of those who assumed that she and Mr. Shaw had "always been lovers in the accepted sense of that spoiled word" and wondered why they had troubled to go through a marriage ceremony in the end. To such people as Maude Royden and Mr. Shaw, not only could a secret relationship have been impossible, but they both upheld Christian principles, they taught the Christian way of life to others and it was utterly impossible that they could live a lie in their private lives. At the same time after reading and re-reading the book, it does seem that, short of the actual marriage relation, no two people could possibly have been closer to each other.

Should this unconventional and thrilling love story ever have been given to the world is a question that will undoubtedly exercise the minds of many people. Dr. Royden has not only decreed "Yes" but she tells us that the book was written by her husband's wish. It gave her great pleasure to write it and she has so much nobility of character that one can wish her nothing but good.

"JOHN O'LONDON'S WEEKLY".

Y. M. H. A. Annual

The Young Men's Hindu Association has brought out an Annual for the first time. It is a well get up compilation of more than a hundred pages. A number of eminent persons like Governor Pakwasa, Speaker Mavlankar and Dr. Kurtkoti have contributed special articles to the Annual which has also many topical illustrations. More care should taken, however, regarding the editing of the Annual which is available from Y. M. H. A., V. J. Patel Road, Bombay 4, at Rs. 2 per copy.

An Austrian nobleman built a magnificent house in Vienna, writes Brother P. Krishna Murty, and he caused to be inscribed on the front of it these words: 'This house was erected by Count Dorn to be given to the first man who can prove that he is content with his lot.'

One day a stranger knocked at the gate and desired to speak with the master. 'I have come,' said he, to take the possession of this house, as I find that you have built it in order to bestow it on the man who is really content with life. I am willing to take an oath that I am in that state; you will, therefore, please give me its immediate possession!'

When he had said this, the Count replied: 'You are quite right, Sir, with respect to my intentions; but I cannot discover the least trace of contentment in your mind. If you were quite content, you would not wish to get possession of my house. I beg you, therefore to retire from the premises.'

Any person asking for the house was a substantial proof that he was dissatisfied with his existence.

* * *

Can the fish fly?—This question, which might seem to have been settled by the undisputed existence of flying-fish in the Tropics, has for a long time resolved itself into another, namely, how do they fly? One school of observers maintained that the flying-fish launched itself out of the water with a vigorous movement of its tail, and then floated like a plane on its outspread side-fins. But the balance of opinion is that these fins, which have an area not greater than 40 square inches, would not support a fish weighing one pound over the distances it travels. A flying fish can cover 300 yards in a flight, and it uses its fins and its tail as real flapping wings to keep going.

* * *

A gathering of the boys and girls of all the Balkan-ji-Bari Units of Delhi and New Delhi was held under the presidentship of Shri Radha Raman, when the Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil addressed them for about an hour, conveying his complete desire to co-operate with such a National Movement and to help the organisation in every possible way. The President at the outset gave a brief history of the Movement. Childen had a happy time with an entertainment programme, games and light refreshments.

* * *

New Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari organised a public gathering at Jantar-Mantar Gardens to celebrate the Annual Children's Day. Boys and Girls from other local Units also gathered to be remindful of the Balkan-ji-Bari and to pay homage to Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant. The programme included devotional songs, dances, stories, etc. and short addresses by Brother Rajgopal and Sister Hemlata on Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant respectively

Near at hand, a nice little programme was arranged at Bandra, by Shrimati Ratanben L. Mehta, an old Worker of the Balkan-ji-Bari, in the compound of the New Patkar Blocks. Harijan children from a number of quarters participated in the function. A small stage was prepared for the purpose, and boys and girls enjoyed all the items very much. Later, Mahatma Gandhi's portrait was garlanded, and suitable speeches were delivered. Similar programmes were arranged also at Kher Wadi and Tardeo North

A show of educational films was arranged by the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari in a miniature open air theatre, specially constructed for the occasion in the compound of their President, Shri Durlabhji Khetani's residence. The National Flag Saluting Ceremony was conducted by Shri Chimanlal P. Shah, and a programme of songs, stories and short plays by children was gone through. There were also speeches on the Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant, and at the end "prasad", was distributed to all, Shri Chimanlal Shah bearing the expenses of the "prasad" Some children and Workers, under the guidance of Shri Jayantbhai Pandya, then visited the local Harijan Colony, where the children were entertained and given dry fruits.

* * *

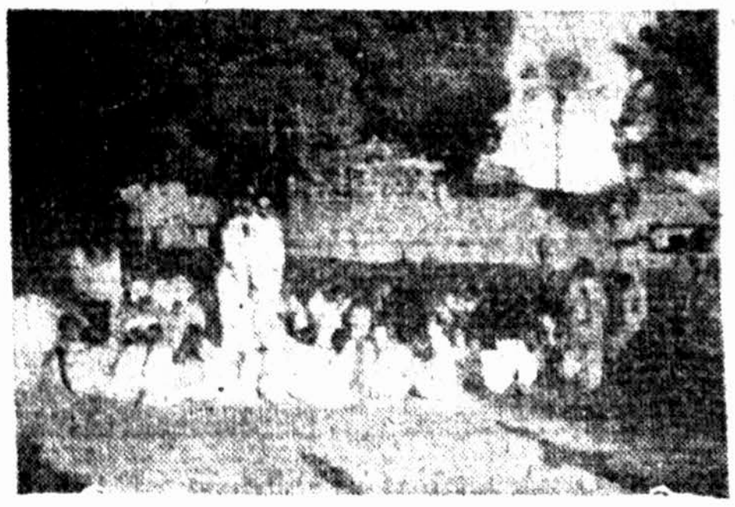
The Bhuleshwar Balkan-ji-Bari has arranged a free show of Educational Films today at 4-30 p.m. in the Shakuntala Kantilal Ishwarlal Jain Girls' High School Hall, 38 Queen's Road (Near Marine Lines Station). The Khar Balkan-ji-Bari has organised a week-end excursion to Vajeshwari, a full report of which will be published later

All boys and girls without any restrictions of caste or creed, belonging to any part or the country are cordially invited to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gullistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, etc. Send him also your contributions for publication in this Corner. He will be glad to hear from you anything and at any time. Cheerio!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gullistan",
Khar-Bombay 21

Little Harin—Rather serious at his work.
(Photos by Sister Jail Bharati Upadhyaya).



Brother Jyoti Desai (left) conducting the National Flag Hoisting ceremony at Khar Balkan-ji-Bari, and Brother Jayant Pandya (right) entertaining children at the Chembur Refugees' Camp.

With what pride do we refer to India as a sub-continent! And yet there is so much scarcity of "living space"!

The clue to this puzzle certainly lies in the last but one word of the first sentence. The moment you talk of "living space", as in the case of a "living wage", you take for granted a few conditions that are essential for human existence. Whether that existence is miserable or otherwise depends upon fulfilment of those conditions.

The other day, I met a chap who has been transferred from a South Indian City to this 'urbs prima in Indis'. He, like the many men on the foot-path, was in need of a house to live in. Apparently, possessing the means to engage one does not make much difference in the plight of the houseless ones. If at all there is any, it is so much the worse for the rich folks. Because the poor foot-path-walla after all has no precious acquisitions about whose safety he has to keep worrying. I may add, it was this desire for acquisition that laid the foundation stone of human civilization and culture—or of 'standard of living'—as we call it when speaking of a class of people or an individual.

* * *

It was this 'standard of living' which was responsible for the 'homeless' condition of this moneyed fellow in spite of the fact that a house was offered to him for occupation. But that concentained only two bed rooms, one for him and his lady and the other for the kids. Where was he supposed to accommodate a relation or guests—in the sitting and dining rooms? That was simply not done by men of his status. To him such a place presented an aspect of an overcrowded waiting room. But I am sure, his wife wouldn't have been half so reluctant to have such a house than keep marking time with the in-laws in some obscure place! Hundreds of others who are in the same boat but with a different 'standard of life' would simply jump at the offer!

So it is the standard of life that decides if a place is fit enough for you to live in. An American belle would condemn even a Maharaja's palace as unfit for her stay, for she would miss most of the labour-saving gadgets which are a 'must' in her cosy little apartment back home! I for one, would apply this test than declare for a house which affords me a tea room, a dining room, a reception room and so on. What a job it would mean to clean the whole place in case the servants "fire" you, which they often do these days notwithstanding good wages and kindly treatment.

*

In a weekly publication from Madras. I read of Kamaladevi's speech expressing her indignation with certain elements using the Women's Conference platform to propagate their political creed.

This was corroborated by an eye-witness account given by a friend with whom I could not avoid having an "off gloves" discussion. Having Socialistic leanings and being a novice in the art of leadership, she ridiculed the Communist group who arranged delegates' meetings in the evenings or nights. It's not much use I feel, dubbing them as "opportunists". Weren't the others equally free to make use of the opportunity as well? To this my friend replied gleefully that after all they too had a huge meeting which totally up-set plans of "the others" as the meeting was addressed by Kamaladevi who carried "such weight with our women"

But to depend every time upon the "weight" of big leaders is to make the organization top-heavy! In a literate and fully franchised India, it should be the general body of women crying for concrete reforms.

—*Leela.*

WOMEN'S PAGE

Straight Question For Our College Girls:

You Are Educated—For What?

By Perin Dhondy

EDUCATION is apt to be regarded by many a social reformer in this country, as the panacea for all the problems that confront its women. The Indian College Girl who leads the small minority of literate women (hardly 4.25%) is, from this point of view, looked upon as the symbol of the emancipation of her sex, and many hopes have been pinned upon what she can do.

On the face of it, this does seem to be true and casual visitor to any girls' school or college might easily tend to form the impression that all is well with this emancipation. We see the number of girl students increasing by leaps and bounds, competing with, nay more often than not, doing better than boy students in examinations. We see them taking active part in every sphere of life, playing games, making speeches in debates and even participating in strikes and processions,—all of which seem to point to a higher degree of social and political consciousness

Within limits, at least she seems to be wide-awake, but these limits are narrow—there are barriers both within and without, barriers set up not only by the hackneyed educational policy but by the reaction of the average Indian girl and her family to her educational environment. And no true progress can ever be achieved by her unless and until it is accompanied by a change of attitude on the part of all concerned.

Education—For Marriage!

She is encouraged by her parents or relatives to attend college, not so much for the sake of knowledge, nor to fit herself for a career, but because she has nothing better to do than while away her time before she settles down, and, because, in nine cases out of ten, education is regarded merely as a social asset—a mere by-product that leads to the ultimate goal of every woman's existence—marriage! It might come in handy, if the worse comes to the worst, and if the girl remains unmarried. Or maybe even the magic B.A. degree after her name might qualify a girl for a better match! But that is all, —and parents very often take the liberty of asking teachers to treat their daughters leniently in examinations.

At college itself the young lady is fed on the best European culture—Milton, Shakespeare, logic, European history, philosophy and economic thought. Most of these go above her head, having no deep roots in her own life; and although she come to know quite a lot about social life in England in Elizabeth's days and the Romantic Revival, she knows very little of the economic figures of her own country, of the Ramayana and the Mahabaratha and the rich heritage of Indian culture and art that is the greatest glory of her land.

The whole of her outlook is contaminated by the system of false values around her, and she herself learns to accept her education, more often than not, as she does a new dress from the tailor's or weekly visits to the pictures—something she can put on and off at her convenience. With a few exceptions, the average college girl does not even pretend to think an argument out for herself in the course of her ordinary college work. Her only desire is to be given by her teachers as many points on any subject as possible—points she can cram, along with whole passages from guides to enable her to pass her examinations,—even taking a higher rank than boys.

Only A Hindrance

And this inability to reason for herself results in an indifference to affairs of the world outside the college gates or the home. She confines herself to trivial gossipy conversation, of a much lower standard than that of boys in general, and in spite of her pretensions at modernity, is utterly at a loss for poise and conversation in a mixed company.

And so the four years pass away—if she does not leave half-way through—with her gaining the much coveted B.A. degree. She soon settles down to a married life of humdrum routine, and all that she has acquired during her college career is relegated to a corner of her brain. In her new home too, she is a strange misfit. Her college education has made her feel above managing it whilst her complete ignorance about real conditions around her make her totally unfit for any kind of social work or work outside her home. In fact, her education, far from being a social help to others, and an indispensable consolation to herself,—as all true education should be—is merely a hindrance.

It has no economic value, too. A medical or an arts graduate, dogged as she is wherever she goes by the constant cry of "Experience required", offered no more than a meagre pittance of Rs. 100/- a month, soon finds herself regretting her decision to launch out on a career—regretting what seem to her "misspent years of culture and hard work" she has gone through.

Need Of Radical Change

And with this attitude in mind, small wonder that this select coterie can hardly bring forward leaders who can educate the ignorant, prejudiced masses of India, most of whom have for generations been accustomed to marry off their girls at the early age of thirteen. Learning for the sake of learning is just a luxury starving women cannot afford, and most of them prefer to impart to their girls the vital—in their case at least,—knowledge of running the home or to initiate them into the secrets of their own trade, rather than comply with the "new-fangled notions of the government" to send their children to school. She who ventures out of the usual rut is scoffed at by the neighbhours.

All this goes to show that a radical change in the present system of education in its application to both classes and mases, accompanied by the right attitudes, is a crying necessity indeed. The Western system as applied to the more orthodox Eastern women has proved a failure—and the education which contributes to the independence of women has to be incorporated with the Eastern belief that the truest knowledge is that of being a good housewife.

The Mandals—something like experimental centres run by the women's organisations in Bombay—have indicated the way for the poor and middle classes. Here, the lower-middle class women, who have emerged on the Indian scene during the last two decades, are not only given specialised courses in embroidery, sewing and painting, that would enable them to be economically independent in future, but are also fed on the best of Eastern culture and languages, irrespective of literacy in English, as well as given some idea of the march of events outside.

However, equally important is the college girl—more so since her problems will be those of the masses tomorrow. Somehow or the other, she must be made to realise how much she is missing. She must be made to realize that she can only attain a fuller life if before settling down to marriage, she tries to gain the experience through reading, through going about and meeting people, through travel, that the middle-class English girl nowadays usually gets, and what is most important, through coming into closer contact with the masses of her own land.

Compulsory Social Service

Compulsory social service in the villages, or at least some knowledge of the subject, if introduced in the curriculum of these college girls—as has been done with the medical students in the U.P.—would at least, in some measure tend to bring their education closer to reality from which, it has been absolutely divorced hitherto. Then too, the utility of their education would be increased a great deal, if they were made to turn to the rich heritage of Indian art and to languages through which they could understand the masses. English inspectors commented, way back in 1880, on the paucity of art students and technical or vocational institutions for women in the country. The years in between have seen very few changes and these fields have been completely neglected by higher educationists in the country. Many disillusionments would be spared the educated girls, if they branched out into these directions, instead of venturing into the already overcrowded professions.

There is a wide gap that divides the average educated Indian girl of today from her competent self-assured sister of the west, who can run an office, play a hard game, who is intelligently concerned with public affairs, and can appreciate the arts and is prepared to stand on her own feet, faces life with cool, shrewd and tolerant eyes. This should be the goal of the Indian girl of today. Then alone can she help largely towards that wider goal of liquidating illiteracy in the country. The last two decades have shown considerable improvement, and there can be no reason why Indian women cannot, given equal opportunities to develop native culture follow in the footsteps of the women of Soviet Russia.

Lady Mountbatten with the children of the Montessori School, Gwalior, during her visit to the State.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Spotlight On Progressive Art—Content As The Criterion Of Art—Fetters On Freedom Of Expression—Unlimited Scope Of The Classical Style—Recompilation Of Indian History—Anomalies Of Planning In Bombay—Schools Should Be Beautiful

That the sole function of the artist is to mirror life is the opinion dogmatically held by a coterie of Indian writers who claim themselves to be progressive in outlook. They interpret art in the terms of the content and discard the form, and acclaim every painting, irrespective of its merits, as a work of art if the same portrays any startling event or aspect of life in the contemporary age. To them the style and technique, which are the 'sine qua non' of art, are of little importance.

There Are Mirrors

The portrayal of slums, famine, relations between capital and labour political struggle and the like is hailed as the progress of art. The demand for the same has prompted some half-baked amateurs and adventurers to come out with puerile or spurious mirrors of life; and the champions of art-progressive are ready to shower praises on them and acclaim them as great artists.

The interpretation of progress in the terms of the selection of contemporary subjects has bred, in certain quarters, contempt for the tradition and classical style. It has induced some artists to ignore the complex technique of Indian arts and to score easy victory with haphazard performance or presentation of art-made to order. Dance and music, in the hands of such artists has given up much of their classical charactcer and have emerged as sophisticated varieties. Painting, too, has not escaped the ravages of pseudo-progress.

The indiscriminate importation of forms and formulae from the sources other than the classical Indian technique is the direct consequence of the repudiation of the tradition. It is easily detected in dances, ballets, dramas and music compositions which are presented on the amateur stage. Some of the paintings, which portray realities of the day and are, therefore, advertised as progressive, show a ludicrous melange of styles and mannerisms

Fetters Of Freedom

The champions of progressive art have endeavoured to dictate their own standards to artists by expecting the latter to select only contemporary subjects. They have, thus, placed limitations on freedom which is essential to the genuine progress of art. Is it a sin on the part of the artist if he is fascinated by the beauty of Nature or selects an episode from the past or paints a picture of an imaginative subject? The artist should, no doubt, be fully alive to the realities of the world in which he lives, but at the same time he should enjoy perfect liberty to select the subjects which he likes and to give free play to his imagination.

The criterion of good art should be its creative quality and not merely its documentary function. A mythological painting of high order, because it happens to be retrospective in the subject matter, should not be considered as inferior to a mirror of life of low artistic standards. The interpretation of the term art merely in the sense of the content is a sign of poor aesthetic sensibility and not of the refined taste or progressive outlook.

Confession Of Ignorance

The unnecessary guidance to the artist in the matter of the selection of the subject-matter will stifle the initiative and creative spirit on his part. In the long run it will lead to the deterioration of art and to the degradation of the same to the level of a medium of propaganda. In order to import and implant beauty in life and to enrich and ennoble it, art should be left in the environments of perfect freedom. Mirrors of life also will then turn out to be good works of art.

The repudiation of the tradition in Indian art is vehemently supported by a ridiculous argument that the classical style is time-worn and, therefore, incapable of interpreting realities of the contemporary age. It is surprising to hear that the style of painting, poetry, dance and other arts, which has through ages interpreted Indian life in its varied aspects is suddenly found to be out of tune with the modern times. The repudiation of the tradition and the classical style is not progress. It should be taken as a tacit confession of ignorance.

Indian In Style

The adaptation of the classical style to the requirements of the modern times is a creative endeavour and not an easy undertaking. Those who can accomplish the same should be real masters and not half-trained amateurs and adventurers. The patient study and thorough understanding are essential to the appreciation and practice of all the Indian arts, but the same are spurned by the artists, who find that they can be made masters overnight and the progress of art can be achieved with the minimum of effort; and hence the vagaries which are known as progressive art and modernism.

The so called progressive trends are the products of ignorance and supercilious contempt of the tradition. Art, which is paraded as modern or progressive, is a patchwork of conflicting and unhealthy influence. It does not show even a faint impress of the creative genius of India Art, be it painting, sculpture, dance or drama should certainly reflect the life of the country, but it should be in the distinctive classic of technigue if it is to be styled as Indian. The content alone does not make India. art or determine its progress To extricate the classic of technique of Indian arts from the chaos of sophisticated influences is a national emergency.

Due Credit To India

In the course of his lecture under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute on January 14, Dr. Arthur W. Pope of the Asiatic Institute of America made an interesting observation about India. It was, he said, almost an article with most of the Americans to believe that everything of merit that moves or lives in civilisation had its roots in Greece or Rome. And then he added that only now Americans have begun to perceive that the so-called western civilisation has its roots of inspiration in Iran or India

Dr. Pope's view-point should be an eye-opener to the Indians who still believe that the Indian culture in the past was influenced to a great extent by foreign countries. To deny to India the originality of what is best in her literary, art and cultural traditions has been an obsession with some western pandits and their Indian agents and annotators. Now is the time for India to challenge the distorted versions of her history and to take stock of her contribution to the world-culture.

Distortion Of History

In his inaugural address to the Indian History Congress which met recently in Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher, the prime Minister of Bombay made a pointed reference to the distortion and misrepresentation of Indian history by some foreign writers. The compilation of true and authentic history is a difficult task and will take a long time for its completion, but in the meanwhile steps should be taken to prevent the propagation of the knowledge of wrong history.

The episodes, which have been proved by accredited Indian scholars and research workers, as misrepresentations should be deleted from the text books of history intended for schools and colleges. The budding generation will, thus, be guarded against the danger of imbibing historical falsehood. Equally important is the prevention of circulation of novels and dramas based upon distorted historical records.

The knowledge of history, right or wrong, is to some extent, disseminated among the masses by the film. There are producers who do not hesitate to distort rightly recorded episodes and to embelish those which are already misrepresented. The imposition of some control over the production of historical films is therefore, necessary to stop the diffusion of the knowledge of false history among the masses. The object will be achieved by asking the producers to submit screen-plays in advance and by tightening up censorship.

Open Spaces

Encroachments upon Azad Maidan appear like ugly spots. The circular garden at Jacob Circle is also partly disfigured by structures erected inside it. Now is the turn of Shivaji Park—a vast maidan in the North of the city. The structures which have been erected at its two corners are interfering with the view of buildings disposed round it. But it is gratifying to note that such encroachments upon open spaces have begun to attract the attention of the public

The Shivaji Park Nagrik Sangh has rightly complained to the Municipal Corporation against the likelihood of the maidan being parcelled out to gymkhanas and clubs. Certain areas in the city are set apart in the town planning schemes as open spaces or parks, and buildings are expected to be disposed round them according to definite plans. It is, therefore, surprising to find why structures should be allowed to be built on the areas which are planned out as open spaces. Is Bombay governed by its own code of civic art—a code which is amended from time to time according to convenience?

Statues In Corners

Here is another anomaly of civic art. Kemp's corner—the acute angle at the junction of Gibbs Road and Hughes Road—has been selected for the location of the statue of the late Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy—the first baronet. The pedestal, which will be twelve feet in height, is nearing completion. Obviously the entire height of the statue with the pedestal in relation to the surroundings is not taken into consideration.

Are corners the suitable sites for the location of statues? The precedent is provided by the removal of the Parsi Statue to the corner of Byculla Bridge from its original site in front of the Nagpada Police Station and perhaps by the erection of the traffic police platform at the junction of Walkeshwar Road and Ridge Road. The statues of the celebrities like the late Sir Jamshedji Jejeebhoy should be located on prominent and central sites and not in corners. They should not be treated as traffic regulation posts or danger signals.

New School Buildings

With the introduction of primary education on a compulsory basis, the province of Bombay will require the construction of a large number of new school buildings. The Government of Bombay has taken a wise step in increasing the grant to three fourths from two thirds of the cost of each building. It has, thereby, lightened the burden of local bodies and municipalities and has ensured speedy construction of new buildings.

But the Government should not stop with the sanction of increase in the grant. It should treat the construction of a new school as an important architectural undertaking and not merely as an educational requirement. Children should begin education in the schools which are simple but beautiful and moreover Indian in their designs. The Government ought to prescribe, for new schools, architectural standards based upon the traditions of the different districts. Since the foreign rule has ended in India, the foreign influence in architecture should also end. The Marine Drive models should be sent back to the countries from which they were imported.

Milk Maids

This painting by K. K. Hebbar was displayed at the recent exhibition of the Bombay Art Society.

The vicar's sermon was so exceptionally short, having occupied less than two minutes, that the verger felt justified, in the vestry afterwards, in remarking on its extreme brevity.

"Yes, it was short," said the vicar. "As a matter of fact, I am without my teeth to-day, and find it difficult to speak plainly."

On the following Sunday the sermon ran to a great length, occupying at least ten minutes longer than usual. The verger felt prompted to comment again, and added: "Expect you've got your teeth back, sir?"

"No," said the vicar, "I haven't, but I borrowed my wife's and I wonder I'm not still preaching. I had a terrible job to stop when I did!"

★

Considering that it was Monday morning there was unusual excitement at the works entrance. The works nurse was hurrying towards the scene.

"What's the trouble, Tom?" asked Reuben, who had just arrived.

"Oh, nothing much," said Tom, smiling broadly. "It's one of those spivs who has been directed here. He's pulled a muscle clocking in."

The LAST PAGE

Conducted By CHRONICLER

It is impossible. Such a thing can never happen. People are not so mad. No one can ever dare to attack the Mahatma!

The impossible did become possible on Tuesday last. Some one was found mad enough to attempt an outrage on the Mahatma's life.

It is a moment for shame for the whole of India, a moment for introspection and honest heart-searching. How have things come to such a disgraceful pass that even the life of Gandhiji is not safe from the fanatical believers in the cult of the dagger and the hand-grenade?

Every one in the country is happy and grateful that Gandhiji's life has been spared by a kindly Providence. But I am afraid that the action of the maniac who attempted this dastardly outrage has not been condemned severely enough by men in high public positions. Nor is this because they believe in the Gandhian doctrine of charity and forgiveness. For they have publicly declared that they do not subscribe to Gandhiji's views in this respect

Not only has the alleged assailant received only mild reproofs, there is very little condemnation, or even criticism, of the ideology of hatred and violence that he represented.

*

Deep-Seated Disease

The attack on Gandhiji is a symptom. A dangerous symptom. It points to a vicious disease that is eating into the vitals of our body politic. It is the disease of communal fanaticism, of bitterness and hate, of unneighbourliness, of inhumanity and ungodliness. That even Gandhiji was not spared from the attacks of these violent lunatics should be enough to show how widespread this disease is.

Why was this attempt (happily frustrated by circumstances) made on Gandhiji's life? Because he has been preaching the doctrine of tolerance, of peace and love and brotherliness. Because he has been openly blaming BOTH sides for their homicidal madness. Because he has been upholding the right of Muslims to live in India. Because he says that both Hindus AND MUSLIMS can live, and should live, together happily in India.

It is obvious that there are many narrow minds and embittered souls that don't agree with him. It is not generally recognised, however, that their number is vast, and that they have the direct or indirect support of many men in authority, including some of the staunchest erstwhile Gandhi-ites, who have risen to their present eminence in political life on the Gandhian ticket!

*

Anti-Nehru Conspiracy

I am afraid that the poor refugees are being exploited by unscrupulous reactionaries to crush the humanitarianism of Gandhiji and the progressive secularism of Nehru. They are being used as pawns in a deep-laid conspiracy to belittle the influence of Gandhiji and the Government of Nehru. Complete plans for a reactionary communalist Government have not only been made but published..

On my last visit to Delhi, the first thing I saw was a poster proclaiming in letters eight inches high; NEHRU MUST GO. I saw such posters plastered all over New Delhi, even on the boundary wall of the Premier's house.

Sold openly on the pavement stalls of Connaught Circus are a score of newspapers, weeklies, monthlies that are regularly exploiting the refugee sentiment, inflaming them against Muslims, against Gandhiji, against Premier Nehru, against the National Government. The worst slanders on our beloved leaders are not published in Pakistan, in Karachi or in Lahore, **but in New Delhi. There is a magazine that devotes about eight pages every month to ridicule and 'refute' every single word uttered by Gandhiji. There are so-called film magazines that sell anti-Nehru poison wrapped in art paper.**

I bought some of these papers and was shocked by the contents. Here is FILMO which begins its editorial with the words: "Is India safe in the hands of the present Government?" and goes on to heap ridicule and contempt on Nehru and his colleagues who are called "imbecile" and "incompetent" and the prophecy is made that the next general election "will be the end of the Congress."

Other articles in this FILM magazine include an open letter to Mahatma Gandhi entitled, "DON'T RECITE QUORAN VERSES TO HINDUS AND SIKHS", a column by "Cassandra" with the flaring headline, "I HOLD PRIME MINISTER (NEHRU) GUILTY OF GROSS INCOMPETENCE—Kashmir Debacle A Product Of Personal Hatred"; a note headed "Unhappy Birthdays" ends with the following birthday greeting to Pandit Nehru: "Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in spite of the ageing that he has undergone since the frustration of 1942, has still some years of hectic activity ahead of him. Whether that will be the helm of affairs or in opposition the next few months will decide;" and the next note has this to say of the Bombay Home Minister, "Something ought to be done to lock up this Morarji Desai....his observations on the ethics on which the Indian press should run its business are both idiotic and impertinent", from which the article, "Give Congress A Decent Burial" is the logical next step.

Here is another, THE ORGANISER, reputedly the unofficial organ of the R.S.S. which abuses the Congress leaders as "traitors", demands their "immediate replacement....by Hindus; and not Indians", and goes on to say:

"We certainly elected our leaders.... but now we find them incompetent and arrogant, and unmindful of our wishes ....What considerations of their past services deter us from demanding publicly their resignations? Have they not planted us in utter chaos and disorders?"

This is what LIBERATOR, a moderate tone Sikh paper, has to report about the secret power and organisation of the communal fanatics:

"From strange quarters comes the proof that Fascism is a real menace to the security of India. While telephoning to a friend that animosity between communities in India should now cease, a strange voice interrupted, saying, 'NO, IT CANNOT. IF YOU TRY TO DO SO, IT WILL COST YOUR HEAD."

Well it almost cost India the most precious head in the whole country!

This, then, is the background of anti-Gandhi, anti-Nehru, anti-Congress, anti-Peace, anti-Unity propaganda that is going on unchecked, specially in New Delhi, which is responsible for inciting embittered and ignorant refugees to think of such dastardly acts as an attack on Gandhiji's life.

Will Sardar Patel, our Home Minister, give a litle attention to this problem which endangers not only the peace of the whole country but even the precious life of Mahatma Gandhi?

*

"Gandhiji Aur Goonda"

Sometime ago the Bombay People's Theatre staged a short one-Act play, "Gandhiji Aur Goonda", which dramatised the triumph of Gandhian non-violence over a brute who (rightly regarding Gandhiji as Enemy Number One of his own cult of goondaism) plans to murder Gandhiji. Some people, though they liked the play, thought the situation it depicted was too far-fetched. "Not even a goonda dare attempt such an outrage", they said. Events have proved that the play was not so off the mark.

Yet another People's Theatre play, "KISKA BHOOT?" (Whose Ghost), staged last week in Bombay, dramatised suspensefully the attempt of an arms smuggling ring which is composed both of Hindu and Muslim gangsters and supplies arms to both sides in the communal warfare. On the first two days, some of the spectators were heard to observe that this situation, too, was far-fetched and seemed to have been introduced only to "balance" the play. On the third day the audience had no such complaints because that very morning they had read in their papers:

"A gang of five underground war-weapon racket-runners has been hounded out by the Bombay C.I.D. ....The five members of the gang who are now in a police cell stole hand-grenades from the arsenal at Dehu Road and sold them in Bombay....One member of the gang, it is alleged, was responsible for a dozen communal murders in the city..If Madanlal the refugee who attempted to assassinate Mahatma Gandhi at the prayer meeting at Birla House, Delhi, got his hand grenade from Bombay, for he confessed he had just come from Bombay, then it could be reasonably conjectured that he may have got it from this gang."

And now note this fact, underline it, emphasize it, tell it to your friends proclaim it to the world: THIS GANG OF ARMS SMUGGLERS, INVOLVED IN COMMUNAL KILLINGS, WHICH IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE SUPPLIED THE GRENADE TO KILL GANDHIJI, ONE MEMBER OF WHICH IS SAID TO HAVE COMMITTED A DOZEN COMMUNAL MURDERS, IS COMPOSED OF BOTH HINDUS AND MUSLIMS.

Evidently the Goondas find it easier to unite than the normal, peaceful citizens!!

*

Can This Be True?

One of the illusions shattered by the recent communal mass killings is that the "masses" (that fictitious, over-idealized entity) are all peace loving and non-communal. If all peasants had come up to Gandhiji's long-held belief in the pacifism of the rural areas, we would have had no massacres in the villages of East or West Punjab. And if the "working class" (that other over-idealised entity) had come up to the Communists' conception of them as harbingers of revolution and above communalism, then there could not have been any riots in the industrial cities. Alas, both the Gandhi-ites and the Communists have been disillusioned.

A Marathi paper reports that in Kurla, twelve hundred Hindu workers of a mill WENT ON STRIKE because they demanded the dismissal of forty Muslim workers of the same mill—not because they were blacklegs but because they were Muslims!

What have the Communist and Socialist parties to say about this affair? "The worker is always right", they seem to believe and propagate. Was he right in this case? If not, what steps have they taken to have this action of Kurla workers condemned by the more sensible workers and their trade unions?

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Humorous Skit

THE HANDICAPPED AND THE PHOTOGRAPHED

By M. J. G

(One of the unpublished and unread papers before the All-India Conference of Social Work, November, 1947).

In this august and learned gathering of people scientifically trained in all the arts and crafts of social service, the title of this paper is apt to cause surprise to some and consternation to a few, not so well brought up on up-to-date lines to conceal their feelings.

It is admitted that in a Conference of Social Work—an Americanism and a plagiarism jarring to the Indian experts of English grammar—the handicapped are paired with the maladjusted, and the photographed have escaped the attention of scientific social work. It is the purpose of this treatise to show that, in contrast with the handicapped, the photographed form an important section of those falling within the category of administering and not receiving social relief.

Turning now to the handicapped, one may strike a slightly personal and reminiscent note. Those scientifically trained in the field of social service, looking after the General Arrangements of the Conference, placed the writer in charge of the hostel for male delegates. This seemed to be an experiment in the employment and utilisation of the handicapped. With a very bad memory for faces and even a shorter sight, when the up-country delegates began to arrive at the hostel, one began the process of being helpful to them by asking the same delegates, at intervals of every ten minutes, for their names and hostel room numbers. Fortunately the Hindustani Seva Dal volunteers were present on the scene of action, and one found that a bright lad of twelve knew the delegates better than one could ever aspire to do. With rare presence of mind, one placed oneself at once subordinate to the volunteer and put him in command of the operations. Being a boy of twelve, he did not exploit the situation but did his work sincerely and dutifully. With some ambition and proper training in the ways of the world, this boy ought to go far, and rise very high, especially in the Bombay Provincial Congress hierarchy.

*

While one finds that all sorts of the handicapped are being discussed, one class seems to have been considered beneath the notice of the Conference. As long ago as 1929, long before the establishment of that lying in Hospital at Nagpada for the birth of the scientifically trained social workers, now called the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, one had occasion to suggest in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" the establishment of a rescue home for hen-pecked husbands, preferably at the Taj or the Greens. It is in the fitness of things that one may repeat that plea here today, sanguine of its acceptance by this august assembly.

Being doubly fortunate in having a Mayor for the city, who is in charge of the affairs of the Taj and the Greens and also the co-operation of groups that do social work exclusively at the Taj and the Greens, this long cherished plan of such a very much needed rescue home may at last meet with fulfilment. Far from Government or public or private aid to such a home, one feels that if it is porperly run at the Taj, if necessary with the assistance of a few air hostesses, it will be able to make a goodly contribution for the Conference work out of the profits it will show.

If at this sectional meeting, the principle and need of this Home are recognised, one is willing to frame a scheme to be worked by a Committee, headed by the Mayor of Bombay in his dual capacity of the first citizen and the 'charge d'affaires at the Taj and assisted by the President and Vice-Presidents of the Taj-Greens Group of social work. One will not anticipate or precipitate matters by expressing an opinion one way or the other on whether the Committee of Management should be exclusively of members of one sex or of one denomination—the wedded.

*

Lady Sigh had a little lamb,
Its bleatings bored her: she sighed Oh!
Yet wherever Lady Sigh went,
That little lamb was sure to go!

So in the end, Lady Sigh got herself photographed with her little lamb. (Any resemblance in pronounciation 'Sigh' and Nye' is purely incidental and accidental). This little adaptation of a famous quatram gives a cue to the art of the photographed. It is something akin to that ancient tale of King Bruce and the Spider—if at first you don't succeed; try, try again. The art of being photographed with the illustrious and the great requires skill, practice, study and persistence.

A group photo of the illustrious is about to be taken. At the crucial moment, when all is set and everything is ready, in the twinkling of an eye and the split of a second, you must slide and glide within the focus giving a very gentle push to the figure at one of the ends. Prior to that, you must learn the technic of hovering about the vicinity, unsuspected of your intentions. But the most difficult part is, of course, the push and the entry into the focus. The push must be sufficiently strong to force an entry and yet gentle enough not to upset the equilibrium of the "push-ee."

As such photographs are usually taken on the steps of the halls, very particular care is necessary to see that the push in its ultimate repercussions and reactions, does not result in the guest of honour tumbling headlong down the steps, or the Premier getting entangled in the folds of his 'dhoti!' For this purpose, it is necessary to practice at home. Male pushers are advised to practise with their servants of the same sex, likewise for female gate-crashers. Complications and suspicions at home may thus be avoided. A friendly photographer, if handy at home, should be able to provide the more realistic touch to the practice experiments

*

It must now be taken as an exploded theory that social workers should neither be seen nor heard but must do their work, shunning the light of publicity. In effect, a social worker is made by the number of photographs of his that have appeared in the Press. This new criterion and definition of the social worker will, it is strongly felt, be hereafter adopted. If a man is known by the company he keeps, social worker is known by his or her press photographs. This modern version of an old adage should adorn text books on social work.

It should be a good suggestion that instead of election of the Executive Committee, the members desiring appointment should be asked to submit cuttings of their photographs that have appeared in the Press.

Marks may be alloted on some such scale as follows: Photograph with the Governor-General of India, 100; photograph with the Prime Minister of India or with Gandhiji, 85; photograph with the Governor of a Province, 65; photograph with the Premier of a Province 50; photograph with a Central or Provincial Minister, 40; (this is no disparagement of the Central Executive personnel but a definite criticism of the mode of its selection); photograph with the Chief Justice of India or of a Province, 35; photograph with the Home Guards, 30; photograph at a public meeting; 25; with 3 marks of grace, if the meeting is at the Taj or the Greens; wedding photograph, 20; photograph with any other lady, not being in the category of woman, 15; with 3 marks of grace, if the photograph is taken at the race course photograph with a Director of the Tata, Scindia, Birla groups, 15; solo photograph 12.

The masculine includes the feminine and photographs with the wives of the Governor-General or the Governors shall be placed on the same footing as the photographs with these personalities. The marks will be totalled up and those scoring the most marks will become members of the committee. This will ensure the selection of the best known talent in the country.

*

It is the fashion these days for everybody from Governments to sporting bodies and Home Guards to have P.R.O.'s Public Relations Officers. The Conference could do well with having its P.R.O.—a photographic relations officer. He must himself be a much photographed person to wield sufficient influence to get the Conference and its activities photographed. In these days of photo-news weeklies, this step alone will enable the Conference to remain in the limelight and not be cast in the limbo of oblivion. As, fortunately, except for the Government and industrial concerns, nobody thinks of paying the P.R.O., the Conference may also try to get the honorary services of a photographed relations officer. This suggestion is only by the way and is made, for what it is worth, to the organisers of the Conference and not so much to this particular section, where it may be considered to be maladjusted.

Finally, it is to be hoped that the value of this paper on difficult subjects (that have not so far received the attention they deserve), will be recognised and the useful suggestions embodied here will be early implemented for the greater glory of the Henpecked and the Limelighted, without any limewash or whitewash!

"Must you do that every time I polish the floor?"

The young man wrapped his arms round the pretty girl.

"My darling," he breathed, "you're all the world to me. I don't know what I'd do without you. I love—"

At that moment the door-bell rang. The girl jumped up. "It's my fiance," she gasped. "You must leave at once. Oh, hurry!"

The young man looked round nervously.

"But how am I going to leave?" he asked anxiously. "I can't go out by the door. Your fiance would see me."

The girl thought quickly.

"Jump out of the window," she advised.

"But we're on the thirteenth floor."

The girl stamped her foot. "So what?" she rasped. "At this stage are you going to tell me you're superstitious?"

"How are you getting on with the wife away?"

'Fine. I can put on my socks at both ends now."

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FASCISM Raises Its Ugly Head Again In Britain

(Right): Cheap patriotism is splashed on the fold-up platform. From it, speaker F. A. Young, muffler clad, spreads the Fascist Gospel. The aim is to see how many people are "instinctively" with the group's aims.

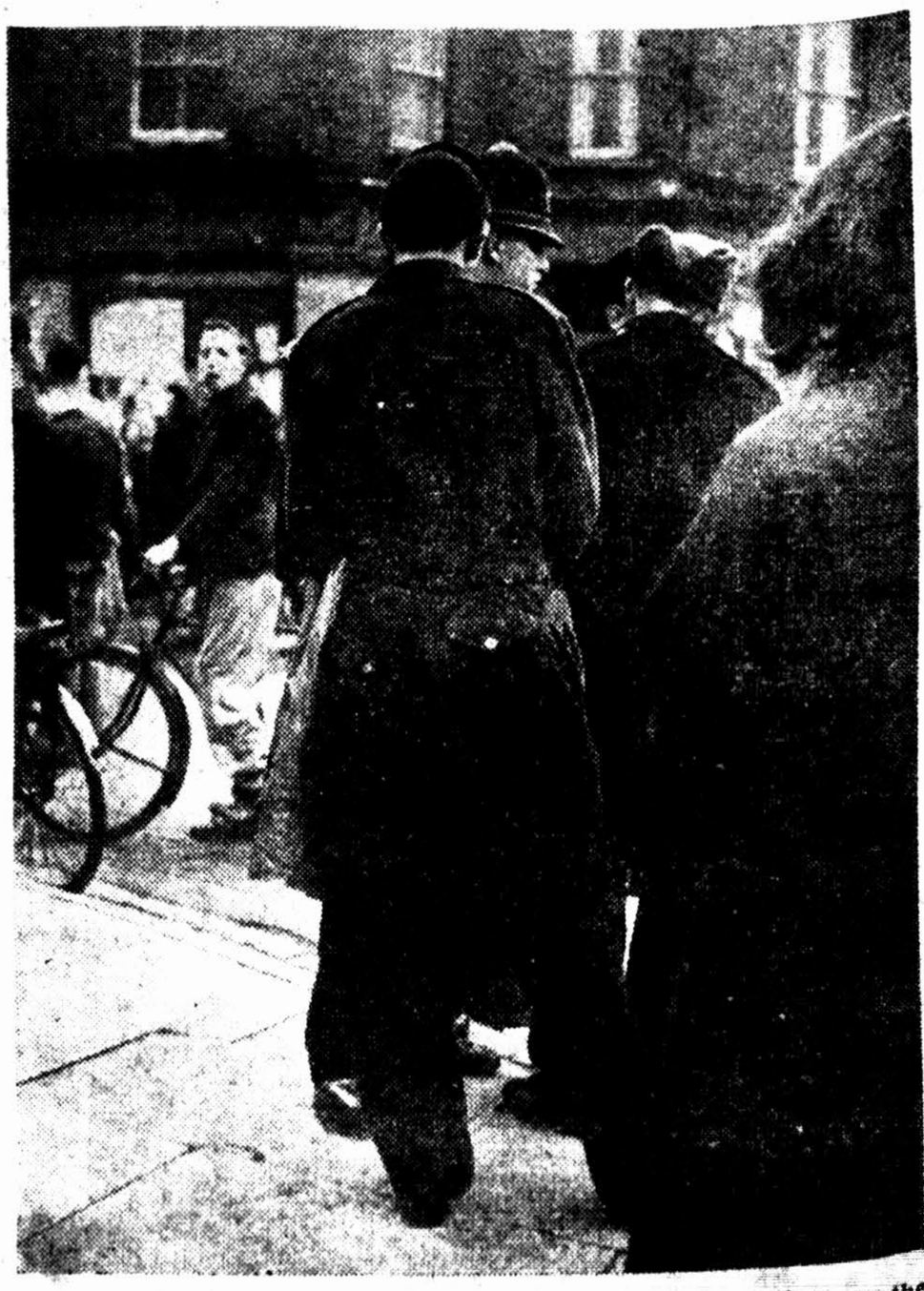
(Left): "Get 'em young" was always good Fascist policy. But the speaker's oration has apparently left these kids cold.

(See Page 3)

(Right): Policewoman takes a discreet stance on the pavement. Women are frequently inciters of trouble at Fascist street meetings.

★

Curious supporter of the "red-blooded group of Britons" has a look at the camera.



German P.O.W.'s from a nearby camp look in at a meeting, listen to the British Fascist gospel. They are undergoing a denazification course.....

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